REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1964-65

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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PREFACE

This is the Ninth Administration Report of the New State of Mysore after the reorganisation. It has been compiled and edited by the General Administration Department and published by order of Government.

The First Chapter gives a general summary of the events of the year. The subsequent Chapters are concerned with the detailed activities of the various branches of the Administration.

In this Report the Sections on (i) Police, (ii) Prisions, (iii) Health Services refer to the Calendar year 1964, Sections on (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Co-operation refer to the Revenue Year, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965. All the other Sections refer to the Official year, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1964 to 31st March 1965.

Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report pertain to the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1964-65

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

GENERAL FEATURES

GENERAL

The new State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the integration of the nine Kannada speaking districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Coorg and the ten districts of the old Mysore State. The new State has an area of 1,92,204 square Kilometres with a population of 2,35,86,772 as per the census of 1961.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11°35′ and 18°26′ and longitudes 75°..05 and 78°..36 and is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh on the South and South-west by Madras and Kerala on the north by Maharashtra and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

3. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the west is the "Malnad" or hilly country with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests; in the centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set amidst scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics. The Malnad comprising the Western Ghats, is about 5,000 feet above sea level while the Maidan, constituting the Eastern Plains is about 3,000 feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and salubrious.

5. Normal total rainfall during the year (April 1964 to March 1965) for the State was 1,189.8 m.m.; While the actual rainfall for the State was 1,352.8m.m.

6. The new State stands eight amoung the fifteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 5.86 per cent of the total area of India and 5.37 per cent of the total population. The highest density of population is in Bangaloie District (314 per square kilo-meter) and the lowest in North Kanaia District (67 per square kilometer).

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, viz.,

(i) The Sharavathi and the Nethiavathi Group.—These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the West and join the Arabian Sea.

(ii) The Krishna Group.—The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, Ghataprabha, and Malaprabha, the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow fiom the west to the noith-east.

(iii) The Cauvery Group.—The tributaries of the Cauvery namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Lokapavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and the Arkavathi flow from the west to the east.

(iv) The Nandhidoorg Group.—The Uthara Pinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar from this group and flow to the east.

8. These rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of electricity and for irrigation purpose. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

9. The State has rich variety of natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semigreen forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood piedominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

10. Of timbei, the State forests produce varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and iron wood, ebony, silk, cotton and Indian satin-wood, Indian Kino, Indian mohogany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

11. As regards raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favouied of countries. The State produces, Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magensite, Manganese, Galena and Corudum, porphyry Felspar and a host of otheis.

12. The State crops grown include wheat, rice ragi, jowei, grams, pulses, sesamum, groundnut, oilseeds, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, cocoanut, castor, pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

13. There are a number of major industries in Mysore State, most important of which are the Iron and Steel Works of Bhadravathi, and Paper Mills at Bhadravati and Dandeli, Cement at Shahabad, Bhadravati and Dandeli, Match Industry at Shimoga, Wollen and and Silk Mills at Bangalore and Mysore and certain industries of Strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandalwood Oil is another major industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware, and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

ADMINISTRATION

14. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the New State have been divided into four divisions namely :—

(*a*) Bangalore Division consisting of :—

(i) Bangalore, (ii) Kolar, (iii) Tumkur, (iv) Chitradurga and (v) Bellary Districts

(*b*) Mysore Division consisting of :—

(i) Mysore, (ii) Mandya, (iii) Hassan, (vi) Shimoga, (v) Chickmagalore, (vi) South Kanara, and (vii) Coorg Districts.

(*c*) Belgaum Division consisting of :—

(i) Belgaum, (ii) Dharwar, (iii) Bijapur, and (vi) North Kanara Districts.

(*d*) Gulbarga Division consisting of :—

(i) Gulbarga, (ii) Raichur, (iii) Bidar, Districts.

15. The administration is carried on by the the Governor and a Council of Ministers which functions of joint responsibility.

16. There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in magnificient granite structure called the " Vidhana

Soudha " which means " Legislature Mansion ". This was completed in 1956.

17. The Capital of the State is Bangalore. This is said to have founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe Gowda in 1537. The City has salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing educational and other Institutions. It is 3,000 feet above the sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the City, new extensions are being laid out by the City Impovement Trust Board and these extensions as and when ready are being absorbed into Corporation area of the City of Bangalore. Apart from this, large Industries in the Public Sector are coming up alround the periphery of Bangalore. This tremeudous growth in areas and population in the City has brought in grave problems of meeting the urgent need for increasing the water supply, improving the system of underground drainage, street conservancy, improvement of City roads and streets lighting and provision of medical and other amenities.

Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore during the year :—

General S. M. Shri Nagesh was the Governor of Mysore during the period in question. The Governor fulfilled several engagements during the period.

VISITS OF IMPORTANT PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1964

1.	Air Marshal Sir Hector M. Gregor, CBE DSO Air Officer Commanding in-Chief for East Air Force.	22-1-1964	..
2.	Visit of Mrs. Culmer, President of the USA Girl Scout.	16-1-1964 to	18-1-1964
3.	Visit of Mr. S. J. Paul, United Nations Adviser to Ministry of Basic Industries of Indonesia.	13-1-1964	15-1-1964
4.	Visit of Press Delegation from Nepal.	4-2-1964 to	6-2-1964
5.	Visit of Mr. Flavien Ranivo, Director General of Information, Government of Malagasy Republic.	16-2-1964 to	17-2-1964
6.	Visit of Mr. Khairuddin Haseeb, Governor of the Central Bank of Iraq.	17-2-1964 to	18-2-1964
7.	Visit of Mr. John H. Adler, Director of Economic Development Institute of the World Bank.	11-2-1964 to	13-2-1964
8.	Visit of H. E. Mr. Syed Kasim Rishtya, Minister of Press and Information of Afghanistan.	23-2-1964 to	24-2-1964
9.	Visit of H. E. Mwalimu Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the Republic of Tanganyika.	19-2-1964 to	20-3-1964
10.	Visit of Dr. Abdul Kasim Ali, Minister of Planning of Iraq.	25-2-1964 to	27-2-1964

11.	Visit of Sir Ralph Perring Bt. Former Lord Mayor of London.	20–2–1964	to	21–2–1964
12.	Visit of Mr. Ian Oulter, Industrial Correspondent of the Sunday Times, London.	1–3–1964	to	3–3–1964
13.	Visit of Press Delegation from Nigeria.	18–3–1964	to	20–3–1964
14.	H. E. Field Marshal Abdul Salam Maoommed Arif Visit of President of Iraq.	30–3–1964	and	31–3–1964
15.	Visit of U.A.R. Shipping delegation comprising of 10 members.	25–3–1964		..
16.	Visit of Japanese Agricultural Observation Team.	31–3–1964		..
17.	Dr. Harold C. Vorics, Professor of Neurosurgery, University of Illinois, Chicago.	22–3–1964	to	24–3–1964
18.	Visit of Industrial Trade Delegation from South Vietnam.	19–4–1964	to	21–4–1964
19.	Visit of H. E. Mr. Lebit, Yurdoglu, Ministry of Areas and community Development, Turkey.	6–5–1964		..
20.	Visit of His Excellency Sir Solomon Hochoy, Governor General of Trinidad and Tobago.	20–6–1964	to	22–6–1964
21.	Visit of Dr. Zakir Hussain Vice-President of India.	23–8–1964	to	27–8–1964
22.	Visit of H. E. Mr. Paul Bomani, Finance Minister of the Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.	19–8–1964	to	20–9–1964

23.	Visit of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.	26–9–1964 to	30–9–1964
24.	Delegates from African National Congress.	28–9-1964 to	30–9–1964
25.	Visit of His Highness Shaikh Sahah Al Salim Al Sahah, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of the State of Kuwail.	22–11–1964 to	24–11–1964
26.	Mr. & Mrs. Thomas, Sigsgaard, President Mollomfol Kolight Samvirke.	6–11–1964 to	20–11–964
27.	Visit of Mr. Gordon M. Bryant, Member of the Australian Federal Parliament.	29–11–1964 to	30–11–1964
28.	Visit of H.E. Anseele, Minister of Posts and Telegrphs, Government of Belgium and Mr. Pennoit his Chief of Cabinet.	26–11–1964	
29.	Visit of the Hungarian Technical Mission.	3–12–1964 to	4–12–1964
30.	Visit of H. E. Mr. Michner High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Michener	9–12-1964 to	11–12–1964
31.	Visit of Mr. Mwinda of Zambia.	16-12-1964 to	17–12–1964
32.	Dr. M. Chaves, Chief, Dental Health W.H.O.	29–12–1964 to	1–1-1965

CHAPTER I

LEGISLATION, MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(i) Legislative Enactments

During the year 1964, 45 Acts were passed by the Mysore State Legislature. Of these, 29 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. Two Ordinances were promulgated by the Governor during the year. A brief summary of the various legislative measures is given below :—

ACTS

Agriculture

(1) The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 20 of 1964) amends the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 (Bombay Act XXII of 1939)as in force in the Bombay Area, for certain purposes and to validate certain acts done in purported exercise of the powers and jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act.

(2) The Mysore Cotton Control Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 43 of 1964) is an uniform law providing for regulating and prohibiting the cultivation of any specified variety of cotton, the mixing of any specified variety of cotton,— cotton, cotton seed or seedling with any other variety of cotton seed or seedling and the possession or use of, or trade in any specified variety of cotton, cotton seed or seedling in the State.

Appropriation.

(3) (i) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 1 of 1964), (ii) The Mysore Appropriation Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 13 of 1964), (iii) the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 17 of 1964), (iv) the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 30 of 1964), (v) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 31 of 1964) were enacted during the year to provide for payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State required for the services of the financial years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Co-operation

(4) The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 40 of 1964) amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Mysore Act II of 1959), for the speedy implementation of that Act. This Act also amends the Chapter relating to the Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited so that the Bank could take up expeditiously developmental activities for which funds could be made available from the provision made under Takkavi loans or from the funds borrowed from the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation of India or from the debentures raised by the Bank itself. It provides *inter alia* for the constitution of a Co-operative Tribunal.

Courts

(5) The Mysore Small Cause Courts Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 11 of 1964) is an Act to provide for a uniform law relating to courts of Small causes in the State.

(6) The Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 21 of 1964) is an Act to provide for a uniform law relating to the constitution, powers and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the State of Mysore subordinate to the High Court of Mysore.

(7) It provides *inter-alia* for the establishment and Constitution of three classes of Civil Courts namely : (1) the District Court, (2) the Court of the Civil Judge and (3) the Munsiffs Court and fixes the pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiffs Courts at Rs. 10,000.

Education

(8) The Bangalore University Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 26 of 1964) establishes and incorporates a federal University at Bangalore for the encouragement of higher education and research in several branches of learning.

Forests

(9) The Mysore Forest Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 5 of 1964) is an uniform law which consolidates different laws in force in the State relating to forests and forest produce in the State.

(10) The Mysore Wild Animals and Wild Birds Preservation Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 2 of 1964) is an uniform law making provision for the preservation and protection of wild animals and wild birds in the State.

Industries

(11) The Mysore State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 3 of 1964) amends the

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959 (Mysore Act 8 of 1960) providing for State aid to any new or nascent industry for the generation of electrical energy.

(12) The Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964) is an uniform law for the regulation of the Police Force, the maintenance of public order and other matters in the State. Law and Order.

(13) The Mysore Village Defence Parties Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 34 of 1964) provides for the constitution of village defence parties, their powers and duties, the maintenance of peace and order in villages in the State.

(14) The Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 41 of 1964) regulates the conditions of work in beedi industrial premises in the State. Labour

(15) The Robertsonpet Municipality (Formation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 6 of 1964) provides for the formation of a new Robertsonpet Town Municipality and for certain other matters. Local Bodies

(16) The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 22 of 1964) is an uniform legislation which consolidates and amends the laws relating to the management of Municipal affairs in towns and cities other than cities for which municipal corporations are established in the State.

(17) The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 32 of 1964) further amends the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act 1949 (Bombay Act, 59 of 1949) to provide for including the areas between the two units *viz.*, Hubli and Dharwar within the Hubli—Dharwar Municipal Corporation limits for development of the same on a planned basis in accordance with the development plan prepared by the Town Planning Department and also avoiding any hapazard growth and unauthorised constructions within the area. It also makes certain other amendments necessary for holding elections to the Corporation.

(18) The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 33 of 1964) further amends the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act,

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1949 (Mysore Act 69 of 1949) providing for uniformity in reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as in the Corporations in other States and deletion of provisions for reservations for women, labour, trade and commerce and election of Aldermen. Section 48 of the Act has been amended so as to enable the Government to fix the number of divisions and Councillors to be elected from time to time with a view to give proper representation to the ratepayers in all the areas. Provision is also made to levy property tax on vacant lands on the basis of the market value of such lands instead of on the basis of the area of such lands.

(19) The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 36 of 1964) provides for water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal in Bangalore Metropolitan area and other connected matters.

(20) The Mysore Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 14 of 1964) amends the Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 11 of 1963). This amending measures provides for the establishment of separate planning authorities with a view to expeditiously implement the Act in rapidly developing areas. Certain provisions found in the Model Town and Country Planning Act prepared by the Government of India have also been included in the State Act provision is also made in the Act to deal with planning in respect of the Bangalore Metropolitan Area on the basis of the Outline Development Plan prepared by " the Bangalore Metropolitan Planning Board ".

Prisons

(21) The Mysore Prisioners Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 25 of 1964) is an uniform legislation which consolidates different laws in force in the State relating to prisioners confined by order of a court in the State.

(22) The Mysore Borstal Schools Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 24 of 1964) is an uniform legislation which consolidates and amends the different laws in force in the State relating to establishment and regulation of Borstal Schools in the State.

Revenue

(23) The Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 Mysore Act No. 12 of 1964) is an uniform legislation which consolidates and amends the different laws in force in the State relating to land and the land revenue administration in the State.

(24) The Mysore Tenants (Temporary Protection from Eviction (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 15 of 1964) further amends the Mysore Tenants (Temporary Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Mysore Act No. 37 of 1961) with a view to provide for the continuance of the protection granted to the tenants till the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 is brought into force.

(25) The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 16 of 1964) further amends certain tenancy laws in force in the State in order to preserve the statusquo regarding the rights of tenants in the different areas of the State until the 31st March, 1965 pending the enforcement of the Mysore Lands Reforms Act, 1961.

(26) The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 37 of 1964) further amends certain tenancy laws in force in the State in order to preserve the status quo regarding the rights of tenants in the different areas of the State until the 31st March, 1965 pending the enforcement of the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961.

(27) The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 37 of 1964) further amends the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955 (Hyderabad Act VIII of 1955) by adding a proviso to section 15(2) similar to the proviso to the clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954, enabling the State Government to make rules providing for the number of instalments not exceeding ten in which the amount payable under the Bonds can be paid.

(28) The Mysore (Registration of Documents Validation Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 45 of 1964) provides for the Validation of documents relating to property situate in yadiyur Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District registered in the Office of the Sub-Registrar, Kunigal.

Social Welfare.

(29) The Mysore Children Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 19 of 1964) is an uniform law which consolidates and amends the different laws in force in the State relating to the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training education and rehabilitation of children and juvenile offenders and for the trial of juvenile offenders in the State

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Taxation

(30) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 7 of 1964) further amends the Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1961 (Mysore Act No. of 1961).

(31) The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate (Amendment) Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 8 of 1964) further amends the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957 (Mysore Act No. 28 of 1957). The Mysore Irrigation (levy of Betterment, Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957, provides for the levy and collection of betterment contribution from lands benefited by the construction, restoration, expansion or alteration by Government of any irrigation work and also for the levy of water rate. It was found that the work involved in determining the contribution in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Act and the rules made thereunder was considerable and complicated and that this was responsible for slow progress of the work connected with the levy of betterment, contribution. The Amending Act fixes the rates of contribution payable in respect of the lands and also classifies the irrigation work as major irrigation work medium irrigation work and minor irrigation work and betterment contribution as basic contribution and special benefit contribution. It also validates all amounts levied and collected by way of irrigation cess in purported exercise of any power under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865 in Bellary District.

(32) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 9 of 1964) further amends the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 25 of 1957) to provide for (1) enhancing the rates of tax on certain luxury goods uniformly from seven per cent to ten per cent and to levy tax on the sale of food-grains under section 5(1) of the Act.

(2) for reducing the existing rates of tax on electrical, earthen and porcelain goods and toilet soaps and also to exempt the sale of potatoes, sweet potatoes, green chillies, gotta and nakki from tax ;

(3) for enlarging the scope of the relevant provisions so as to make all orders appealable and to provide for

second appeals against orders not relating to assessment also.

(4) Provision is made in sub-section (5A) and (5B) of section 5 of the Act for levy of tax on the sale or purchase of goods held by a dealer on 14th December 1957 and 1st March 1961 on which excise duty or additional excise duty levied by the Central Government from those dates had not been levied.

(5) The Act also limits the revisional jurisdiction vested in the Commissioner only to cases of orders prejudicial to revenue.

(33) The Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 10 of 1964) provides *inter-alia* for exemption in respect of court fees payable by the State Government and officers of the State Government in their official capacity ; for taking into consideration the actual market value of lands other than garden lands for determining the jurisdiction of courts ; for enabling the Government to reduce or remit the court fees, payable in respect of certain documents, for enabling the High Court to make rules to provide for the fees payable for serving and executing processes issued by it in its original jurisdiction and certain other matters.

(34) The Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 28 of 1964). It provides for appeals being preferred to the Appellate Tribunal and limits the revisional power of the Commissioner only to revise orders prejudicial to revenue. It also provides *inter-alia* for assessment to tax of income derived from timber, castor, karad, mustard and sugar ; for including in the agricultural income, the amount paid as remuneration to a partner of a firm and the expenditure incurred for the cultivation, upkeep and maintenance of immature plants ; and also for exempting from tax the amounts paid to institutions financed wholly or partly by Government or a local authority.

(35) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 29 of 1964) further amends the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Mysore Act 25 of 1957) and provides for the enhancement of the rate of tax in respect of cigar and cigarette cases, lighters and holders of cigar and cigarette cases from seven per cent to ten per cent ; for

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the levy of tax on hides and skins at one per cent at the point of last purchase and for other purposes.

Veterinary

(36) The Mysore Veterinary Practitioners Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 18 of 1964) provides for the registration of veterinary practitioners in the State.

(37) The Mysore Cattle Licensing Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 27 of 1964) is enacted in the interest of public health and sanitation to regulate the keeping of cattle in urban areas and for that purpose to provide for the licensing of cattle.

(38) The Mysore Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Prevention Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 35 of 1964) is a uniform law providing for the prevention of slaughter of cattle.

Miscellaneous.

(39) The Mangalore Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 38 of 1964) amends the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953 providing for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from the port premises and to deal effectively with cases of unauthorised occupants who are on the increase consequent upon the development of the port premises. Provision is also made in the Act for the disposal of property left on port premises. Provision is also made in the Act for the disposal of property left on port premises by the unauthorised occupants, and for appeal against orders of the Executive Officer to a Judicial authority.

(40) The Mysore Dramatic Performances Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 39 of 1964) provides for the better control of Public dramatic performances in the State.

(41) The Mysore Fire Force Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 42 of 1964) provides for the maintenance of a Fire Force for the State of Mysore.

(42) The Mysore Highways Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 44 of 1964) provides for the restriction of ribbon development along highways, for the prevention and removal of encroachment thereon, for the construction, maintenance and development of highways, for the levy of betterment charges and for certain other matters in the State.

(43) The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 23 of 1964) is a uniform law providing for regulating exhibition by means of cinematographs and the licensing of places in which cinematograph films are exhibited in the State.

ORDINANCES

During the year 1964, two ordinances were promulgated by the Governor, namely :—

(1) The Mysore Contingency Fund (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (Mysore Ordinance 1 of 1964) provides for a temporary increase of the amount on the Mysore Contingency Fund to three crores of Rupees.

The Bangalore University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (Mysore Ordinance No. 2 of 1964) provides *interalia* for providing examinations by the University of Mysore to the students of the Bangalore University until such date as might be appointed by the Government.

(ii) Police

General

During the year 1964, there were several occasions in which Police had to intervene to restore Law and Order in diffirent parts of the State. The Police faced the situation with conscientious loyality and devotion to duty to preserve Law and Order. The Law and Order situation was well-maintained in spite of students' strike, B.T.S. strike, Food agitation and other anti-social activities.

Organisation Set up and Reforms.

The scheme for reorganisation of Bangalore City sanctioned by the Government in May 1963 was fully implemented.

Crime-detection and Prosecutions.

Excluding the offences under "Special and Local Laws" and the "Nuisance" Sections of the I.P.C. the total No. of cognizable crimes reported during the year was 26,499 (24,652). The number of cases put up under Special and local laws during the year was 3,23,181 (3,04,628).

Grave Crimes

The grave crimes reported during the year were as follows :—

		1963	1964
1.	Murder ..	665	703
2.	Dacoity ..	74	145
3.	Robbery ..	139	150
4.	House breaking ..	4,829	5,750
5.	Cattle theft ..	749	849
6.	Ordinary theft ..	7,993	8,592
	Total ..	14,449	16,189

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The detection of total cognizable crime during the year was 6 8,949 (67,133). Sixty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-three persons were involved during the year. Of them 31,206 persons were convicted. The total amount of fines levied during the year was Rs. 5,81,353. Out of which Rs. 4,30,390 was realised.

Property lost and Recovered.

Properties worth Rs. 51,57,749—94 were lost and properties worth about Rs. 20,41,790—93 were recovered during the year.

Fire Service

There were nine Fire Service Stations attached to the Police Department in the State during the year. The Fire Service units attended to 432 (421) calls during the year. The total loss due to fire accidents during the year was estimated at Rs. 10,00,568—00 (Rs. 7,89,955—75).

Police Radio Grid.

Forty-two Static stations, five sub control and 25 Mobile Stations were functioning during the year. The V.H.F. net work sanctioned to Bangalore City in 1963 continued to function during the year with six mobiles and control section. A team of operators was sent to Jammu and Kashmir on a requisition from the Government of India for Special Emergency duty for about five months. The working of the Police Radio Grid was satisfactory.

Medals

Ten Officers of this State were awarded Police Medals for meritorious service during the year 1964.

Cost

The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1964-65 was Rs. 4,69,74,755—86 (Rs. 4,42,07,144-00).

(iii) (a) Prisons

Prison Institution.

There were three Central Jails, seven Distrsit Jails, two Special Sub-jails, two Special lock-ups, six District lock-ups, eighty-four Other sub-Jails and Lock-ups and one Borstal School in the State.

Prison Populations.

At the beginning of the year there were 4,500 prisoners under all classes and 23,459 prisoners of whom 22,777 were males and 682 were females were admitted

during the year, making total of 27,959. During the year 22,817 prisoners were released under all causes leaving a balance of 5,142 prisoners at the end of year. The daily everage numbers of prisoners confined during 1964 was 4,845.69 (4,627.40). There was an increase of 218.29 prisoners on the daily average population.

Convicts

During the year 8,240 (10,216) males and 215 (338) females were admitted into the Jails in the State.

The percentage of Illiterate convicts admited during the year 1964 was 67.3 (70.1).

Escapes

During 1964, two escapes took place. Twenty-three escapes remained at large at the beginning of the year making 25 for re-capture. Two Prisoners were re-captured leaving a balance 23 prisoners at large at the end of the year.

Jail Offences

During 1964, 114 Major and 189 Minor prison offences were committed by prisoners. Disciplinary action as per Jail Manual Rules were taken against the delinquents.

Employment of Convicts.

Average number of prisoners employed as convict officers was 427.

The percentage of convict officers did not exceed the proportion allowed.

Expe

A sum of Rs. 24,41,228.74 (Rs. 24,21,637.65) was spent during the year. The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner during 1964 was Rs. 503.79 (Rs. 523—33).

Undertrial Prisoners.

At the beginning of the year there remained 1,031 under-trial prisoners, 12,489 prisoners were recieved during the year making a total 13,520. Out of this total 3,124 were released on Bail, 2,223 were discharged by courts, 1,929 were convicted and sentenced and 4,778 were transferred, five died and 1,461 remained at the end of the year.

The daily average number of under trial prisoners confined in all the Jails was 1,288.49 (1,093.58) during 1964.

Jail Industries.

In all the jails in the State during the year 1964 Rs. 19,55,095.36 (Rs. 15,32,884.78) worth of articles were manufactured in the several Industrial sections.

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There was an improvement in this direction due to various expansion schemes sanctioned during the year. The major industries in the jails were :—

1. Textile weaving,
2. Cotton and woollen carpet making,
3. Cumbly manufacture,
4. Carpentry,
5. Tailoring,
6. Rattan and Coir Industry,
7. Printing Press.

There was good demand for the Jail made articles both from the Government Departments and the public.

Population in Sub-Jails and Lock-ups

There were 1,154 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year 1964. Thirty thousand six hundred and twelve prisoners were received in the Lock-ups and Sub-Jails making a total of 31,766. Thirty thousand four hundred and fifty-four prisoners were discharged under all classes leaving a balance 1,312 at the end of the year. Out of 30,612 received during the year 29,321 were men and 1,291 were women.

In the sub-jails and lock-ups there were 784 under trial prisoners at the beginning of 1964, 16,865 under trial prsioners were received making a total of 17,649 under trial Prisoners. Six thousand four hundred and sixty-two prisoners were released on bail, 2,226 were discharged by courts, 4,383 sentenced for various terms, 3,589 were transferred. Six escaped, four died leaving a balance of 979 at the end of the year 1964.

Expenditure on Sub-Jails and Lock-ups

The total expenditure incurred in the Administration of the Sub-Jails and Lock-ups during 1964 was Rs. 6,01,297.67 (Rs. 5,93,495.60). The average cost of maintenance of prisoners in sub-jails and lock-ups during 1964 was Rs. 512.57 (Rs. 520.29).

Literacy Activities in Jails.

Literacy classes were conducted in Jails as usual for the benefit of prisoners with the help of paid teachers as well as by literate convicts.

Adult classes were also conducted with the aid of the Adult education scheme.

Prisoners at the Central Prison, Gulbarga, were allowed to sit for the Hindi Examination.

The jail library continued to be popular among prisoners. The Libraries were replenished with books during the year 1964 out of grants. Sanction was also accorded for purchase of Text books to the lads at the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar.

Moral Instructions

Moral Lectures were given to the Prisoners on basic morals and ethics. This is expected to create wholesome influence on the minds of prisoners. The Moral Lecturers were paid conveyance for their journey to the Jails.

Wage Earning Scheme.

The wage earning scheme worked satisfactorily at the jails at Mysore, Bangalore, Bellary and Gulbarga. The prisoners earned more by labour and sent a portion to their families.

Government extended the benefit of payment of wages to the prisoners working in the kitchens at Mysore, Bellary and Gulbarga.

Government also extended the scheme to the District Jail at Shimoga.

Soap making unit worked satisfactorily at Bellary and Gulbarga. The scheme has also been extended to the Jails at Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum.

Government have passed orders for the starting of prison department employees welfare fund for the benfit of the Staff.

(iii) (b) The Borstal School, Dharwar

Occupation

The following statement shows the previous occupation of the inmates :—

1.	Professional	10
2.	Agriculture	2
3.	Mechanical and Engineering ..	5
4.	Miscellaneous	33
	Total ..	50

Escapes

There was only one escape during the year and he was recaptured. At the end of the year, eight lads who had escaped during previous years remained at large.

Financial

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,43,021.24 was incurred during the year and the average cost per head worked out to Rs. 1,702.63 (3,466.96).

The total value of articles manufactured in the school was Rs. 35,670.21 (Rs. 31,237.66). The increase was due to the inclusion of Juvenile Jail boys in the manufactory section.

Literacy

Literacy classes were conducted in the school with the aid of paid teachers and literate boys. Classes were conducted in drawing also with the aid of a drawing master at Dharwar. Lads who showed proficiency in literacy were promoted to higher category.

News Papers

The boys were provided with newspapers, magazines, books and publications in Kannada, Marathi and Urdu. The library functioned during the year and the same was augmented by new books purchased out Governments grants.

Other Activities.

The well at the jail garden, Dharwar was used to maintain the garden. The school participated in the fruit and vegetable show. The school has a well trained and equipped band-set. There is a regular paid Instructor to train the lads. Film shows were exhibited by the Publicity and Information Department for the benefit of the lads. The sports for the lads were conducted and prizes were distributed.

Apart from the conduct of regular classes, the lads were given good training in some of the industries like weaving, tailoring and carpentry. Agricultural training was also given and the jail garden produced the vegetables to meet requirements of the school.

(v) The Probation and After-care Services Department

The Probation and After-care Services Department is incharge of the various social legislations that are in force in the State. The Director of Social Welfare is the *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. Sri Zafar Saifullah, I.A.S., was the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools throughout the year.

Work Done Under the Children Act.

The number of new cases reported under the Children Act during the year is 2,728 (2,519 boys and and 209 girls) 3,472 (3,366 boys and 106 girls).

Remand Homes.

There were 19 Remand Homes in the State. Of these six are managed by voluntary agencies and are recognised as fit persons Institutions under the Children Act. The daily average number of inmates in each Home is about 40. The highest number of inmates is in Bangalore, Remand Home with an average strength of 200 inmates.

Certified Schools.

There are seven Certified Schools there are 23 voluntary Institutions which are recognised as fit-person Institutions for the admissions. All these Institutions are showing satisfactory progress and they have received their maximum strength. Crafts like Spinning, Weaving, Tailoring are provided in Government Certified Schools for training the inmates.

Work under the Probation of Offenders Act.

There are 19 Probation Officers working under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Work Under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act.

The Bombay Habitual Offender's Restriction Act is in force in the Bombay-Karnatak area and an Industrial and Agricultural Settlement with a farm of 40 acres with facilities for training in Weaving and Tailoring, is functioning at present. Uniform Habitual Offenders' Act which was passed by the Legislature has not yet been brought into force and the Rules thereunder are being finalised. The Act will be brought into force immediately after the Rules are finalised.

Work under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools has been entrusted with the implementation of the welfare scheme under the Social and Moral Hygiene and after-care programme. There were three State Homes and seven Reception centres established. Vanitha Seva Samaj, Dharwar and Abhayashram, Bangalore, managed by the voluntary organisations have been granted licence to be used as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1958.

Welfare Services in Prisons.

The work under this scheme consists of giving aid to released prisoners and helping their vocational and social rehabilitation after their discharge from the prison. Four Liaison Officers are working at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bellary.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme.

There are three State Homes and seven Reception centres established under this programme. They provide shelter, care, education and vocational training measures for the rehabilitation of women and girls who are admitted to these Institutions as destitutes and protective cases from moral danger.

One State Home for men and boys and two District Shelters at Belgaum and Mysore are functioning under the After-care Programme.

Child Welfare-Women Welfare and Grant-in-aid Programmes.

Under these programmes financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for development of their Welfare activities in respect of socially, physically and mentally handicapped persons.

(vi) Civil Justice

High Court

Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Receipt and Charges.

The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year as compared with those of the previous year are set out below :—

	1963-64		1964-65		Increase		Decrease	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Receipts ..	4,89,245	83	4,38,679	21	..		50,566	62
Charges ..	15,03,409	82	16,91,205	05	1,87,795	23	..	

Regular Appeals

Institutions.—The number of Regular Appeals instituted and refiled during the year was 574 (526).

Disposals.—Including 1,762 Regular Appeals from the previous year there were 2,336 appeals out of which 379 appeals were transferred to the lower courts and there were 1,957 appeals for disposal. Of these 718 (399) appeals of the aggregate value Rs. 74,56,068—79 (Rs. 27,19,037–22)

were disposed of and the pendency has been reduced from 1,762 to 1,239.

The average duration of 718 appeals disposed of during the year was 1,378.20 days (14,46.30).

Second Appeals.

(1) *Institutions.*—The number of appeals instituted and refiled during the year was 951 (1,019).

(ii) *Disposals.*—The number of second appeals pending from the previous year was 2,153. Including the appeals filed (which includes refiled, etc.,) there were in all 3,104 appeals for disposal. Of these, 713 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,391 appeals. The pendency has increased from 2,153 to 2,391.

(iii) *Average duration.*—The average duration of 713 Second Appeals disposed of was 996.70 days (973.40 days).

Miscellaneous Appeals.

Two hundred and seventy-one Miscellaneous Appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Four appeals were refiled during the year making a total of 275 appeals for disposal, out of which 195 (166) appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 80 appeals at the end of the year. The pendency has been reduced from 271 to 80 (417 to 271).

Civil Revision Petitions.

The number of Civil Revision Petitions at the beginning of the year was 754 (770). Subsequently 1,322 (1,432) petitions (including refiled) were instituted during the year, making a total of 2,076 (2,202) petitions for disposal. Of these, 1,187 (1,448) petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 889 petitions at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 754 to 889.

Writ Petitions.

The number of Writ Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 2,210 (1,590) for the previous year. 2,247 (including refiled) were received during the year making a total of 4,457 (4,221) petitions for disposal. Of these 2,141 (2,011) petitions were disposed of leaving 2,316 (2,210) petitions pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 2,210 to 2,316 due to heavy institutions as in the previous year.

Civil Petitions.

Out of 544 (554) Civil Petitions (pending 206+330 filed+8 refiled) for disposal, during the year

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366 (554) petitions were disposed of leaving the balance of 178 petitions at the end of the year. The pendency has been reduced from 206 to 178.

Summary of Judicial Work

Classes of Cases	Year	Opening Balance	Filed (including Refiled)	Total for disposal	Dispose of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Regular Appeals ..	1963-64	1,635	526	2,161	399	1,762
	1964-65	1,762	574	2,336	1,097	1,239
Second Appeals ..	1963-64	2,100	1,019	3,119	966	2,153
	1964-65	2,153	951	3,104	713	2,391
Miscellaneous Appeals. ..	1963-64	417	20	437	166	271
	1964-65	271	4	275	195	80
Letter Patent Appeals. ..	1963-64	11	9	20	7	13
	1964-65	13	3	16	3	13
Civil Revision Petition. ..	1963-64	770	1,432	2,202	1,448	754
	1964-65	754	1,322	2,076	1,187	889
Civil Petitions ..	1963-64	296	464	760	354	206
	1964-65	206	338	544	366	178
Writ Petitions ..	1963-64	1,590	2,631	4,221	2,011	2,210
	1964-65	2,210	2,247	4,457	2,141	2,316
Civil Referred Cases	1963-64	59	9	68	62	6
	1964-65	6	11	17	3	14
Income Tax Referred Cases.	1963-64	36	17	537	52	
	1964-65	1	37	38	6	32
Supreme Court Leave to Appeals Petition	1963-64	15	305	320	308	12
	1964-65	12	223	235	221	14
Sales Tax Revision Petitions.	1963-64	58	55	113	102	11
	1964-65	11	38	48	24	25
Total ..	1963-64	6,987	6,487	13,474	6,075	7,399
	1964-65	7,399	5,748	13,147	5,956	7,919

The total pendency of all classes of cases has been reduced from 7,399 to 7,191 due to the fact that some Regular Appeals and Miscellaneous Appeals were transferred to the Courts of District Judges in pursuance of Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964 (which came into force from 1st July 1964 and due to short fall in the institutions of all classes of cases except Regular Appeals.

Court Subordinate to the High Court.—The number of Officers exercisingappellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 181 (178) :—

District and Sessions Judges	..	26
Civil Judges	.. ..	34
Munsiffs	.. ..	121
Total	..	181

Receipts and Charges.

The total receipts of the Courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 49,99,019—95 (47,60,101—17) and the charges amounted to Rs. 81,86,122–56 P (Rs. 63,22,072—84).

Institutions and Disposals of Suits.

Original Suits.—Thirty-three thousand one hundred and eighty Original Suits were pending from the previous year. The total number of suits instituted was 41,284 (excluding 6,475 suits refiled, remanded or received by transfer against 40,825 during the previous year and 40,303 during the year 1962-63. Out of the total institutions of 41,284 suits, 1,851 (against 3,701) were instituted in the Courts of Civil Judges and 39,270 (36,857) suits were instituted in the Courts of Munsiffs.

Out of the total number of 74,878 (73,430) suits (excluding 6,061 suits which were transferred) 39,475 (40,250) suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 35,403 (33,180) suits at the end of the year, of which 11,982 (12,739) suits were pending over one year.

The pendency has increased from 33,180 to 35,403.

Small Cause Suits.—The total number of Small Cause Suits pending at the beginning of the year was 5,460 excluding 823 (380) suits which were refiled, remanded or received by transfer, the number of suits instituted during the year was 15,067 (15,840). Out of the total number of 19,852 (21,091) suits for disposal, excluding 1,498 which were transferred to other courts, in all 14,324 (15,631) suits were disposed of leaving 5,528 (5,460) suits pending at the end of the year of which 1,405 suits were pending over one year.

Average duration.—The average duration of contested original suits was 422.77 (344.44) days and contested small cause suits was 515.52 (153.99) days. The average duration of uncontested original suits was

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163.67 (144.84) days while that of uncontested small cause suits was 105.83 (80.72) days.

Miscellaneous Cases.

The number of Miscellaneous cases pending at the end of the year was 15,172. Subsequently 40,323 (39,447) cases were filed and 1,737 cases were refiled, remanded or received by transfer making a total of 57,232 (54,259) cases. Of these, 2,893 (114) cases were transferred to other Courts and thus 54,339 (53,145) cases remained for disposal during the year. Of these 38,154 (37,986) cases were disposed of leaving the balance of 16,185 (15,172) cases at the end of the year. Six thousand four hundred and sixty-six cases were pending over six months and and 4,015 cases were pending over one year at the close of the year. Of the total number of cases disposed of during the year 7,547 (8,200) cases were disposed of with contest and the rest were uncontested. The pendency has increased from 15,172 to 16,185.

Execution Cases.

The total number of execution applications for disposal during the year was 80,516 (80,395). Of these 51,010 (50,348) applications were disposed of leaving 29,506 (30,047) applications, pending at the end of the year. The number of applications pending for over a year was 6,695 (6,244). Out of 51,010 applications, 23,295 applications were disposed of as wholly infruoctous. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was 1,23,34,901-88 P. (96,03,188—99). The pendency has been reduced from 30,047 to 29,506.

Insolvency Petitions.

The total number of Insolvancy Peitions for disposal was 428 (382). Of these 172 (151) petitions were disposed of leaving the balance o 256 (231) petitions at the end of the year. In 49 (43) petitions receivers were appointed. The total amount of insolvents assets realised during the year was 93,271—81 (1,16,255.46) and the amount disbursed to the creditors was 96,845.36 (81,069.74).

Appellate Work.

Eight thousand three hundred and sixty-four Regular Appeals were pending from the previous year During the year 5,029 appeals were instituted and 1,892 appeals were refiled remanded or received by transfer making a total of 15,295 appeals, out of which 1,692 appeals were transferred to other Courts and thus 13,593 appeals remained for disposal. Of these, 4,310 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance 9,283 appeals at the end of

the year. There were 4,559 appeals pending over one year. The pendency has increased from 8,364 to 9,283.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

Two thousand one hundred and sixty-four appeals were pending at beginning of the year. Two thousand three hundred and sixty-six were received making a total of 4,530 (3,443). Of these, excluding 712 appeal transferred, 1,890 (1,631) appeals were disposed of leaving 1,928 (1,806) appeals pending at the end of the year. The pendency has been reduced from 2,164 to 1,928. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 2 12.93 (24.32) days. There is a difference in opening balance of appeals as 358 HRC. appeals were not included during the previous year.

Receipts and Charges.

The total receipts and charges of Civil Courts including the High Court during the year and in the previous year are shown below :—

Year	*Receipts*	*Charges*	*Savings*	*Loss*
1	2	3	4	5
1963-64 ..	54,04,427 37	79,82,234 26	..	25,77,806 89
1964-65 ..	54,37,699 16	98,77,327 61	..	44,39,628 45

(vi) **Criminal Justice**

High Court

Jurisdiction

The Jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Appeals

Institutions.—Four hundred and seventy-four (474) Criminal Appeals were instituted during the year.

Three hundred and eighteen appeals involving 817 persons were pending from the previous year. Four hundred and sevetny-four appeals involving 1,171 persons were instituted making a total of 792 appeals involving 1,988 persons for disposal during the year. Of these, 433 (358) appeals involving 1,037 (746) persons were disposed of leaving 359 (318) appeals involving 951 (817) persons pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 318 to 359.

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Out of the appeals disposed of in 301 appeals involving 656 persons, the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 25 appeals involving 92 persons, the sentences, were modified, in 97 appeals involving 265 persons, the sentences were reversed ; in eight appeals involving 22 persons fresh trials were ordered and two appeals involving two persons were disposed of otherwise.

Out of 320 appeals against the orders of acquital which were for disposal during the year, 167 (110) appeals were disposed of leaving 153 (84) appeals pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of in 148 appeals the orders of the lower courts were upheld ; in one appeal, sentence was altered ; in 13 appeals, the sentences were reversed and in three appeals fresh trials or further enquiry were ordered.

Average duration.—The average duration of 433 (163) appeals disposed of was 110—00 days.

Referred Cases.

Reference under Section 374, Cr. P.C. 16 references involving 19 persons were pending from the previous year Seven references involving nine persons were received during the year making a total of 23 (23) references involving 28 (27) persons for disposal. In five references involving eight persons the sentences were confirmed ; in six references involving seven persons the accused were acquitted and in eight references involving eight persons the sentence were reduced and thus 19 references involving 23 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving four references involving five persons at the end of the year. The pendency has been reduced from 16 to 4.

Revisions

The number of copies of judgements and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 722 (562) and they were scrutinised and action taken when necessary.

The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges, District Magistraes and other Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo-moto* in revision during the year was 79 (53) involving 299 (196) persons. Including 26 cases involving 134 persons pending from the previous year, the total number of revision cases for disposal was 105 involving 433 persons. Of these, 90 cases involving 360 persons were disposed of, leaving

15 cases involving 73 persons at the end of the year. The pendency of cases has been reduced from 26 to 15.

Revision Petitions—One hundred and fifty-two petitions involving 264 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 450 petitions involving 813 persons were filed, making a total of 602 petitions involving 813 persons were filed, making a total of 602 petitions involving 1,077 persons for disposal, out of which 504 petitions involving 878 persons were disposed of leaving 98 petitions involving 199 persons at the end of the year. The pendency has been reduced from 152 to 98. The average duration of disposal of revision petitions was 91 days.

Criminal Petitions.

Five Criminal Petitions were pending at the beginning of the year and 595 petitions were filed during the year, making a total of 600 petitions for disposal; out of which 579 petitions were disposed of, leaving 21 petitions at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 5 to 21.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts' Act.

There cases involving 13 persons were pending at the beginning of the year and nine cases involving 25 persons were filed during the year making a total of 12 cases involving 38 persons. Of these, seven cases involving 17 persons were disposed of leaving the balance of five cases involving 21 persons at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 3 to 5.

The average duration of the cases disposed of was 219 days.

Supreme Court Leave to Appeal Petitions.

Three petitions were pending at the beginning of the year Including 48 petitions received during the year. There were 51 petitions for disposal and all were disposed of without leaving any pendency at the end of the year.

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Summary of the Judicial Work.

The Judicial work on the criminal side done by the High Court during the year and the previous year is set out in the following table :—

Nature of cases	1963-64			1964-65		
	For Disposal	Disposed of	Pending	For Disposal	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Criminal Appeals ..	676	358	318	792	433	359
Reference under Section 374 Cr.P.C.	23	7	16	23	19	4
Revision Cases ..	75	49	26	105	90	15
Revision Petitionr ..	617	465	152	602	504	98
Cases under Contempt of Court Act.	16	13	3	12	7	5
Criminal Petitions ..	633	628	5	600	579	21
Supreme Court Leave to Appeal Petitions.	33	30	3	51	51	..
Total ..	2,073	1,550	523	2,185	1,683	502

The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the Criminal side during the year was 2,185 (2,073) cases and the disposal was 1,683 (1,550) cases. The total pendency has been reduced from 523 to 502.

Out of 502 cases, pending at the end of the year, 12 relate to the year 1963, 289 relate to 1964 and the rest, *i.e.*,201 relate to 1965.

Courts Subordinate to High Court.—The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original and Appellate jurisdiction on the last date of the year was 171 as detailed below :—

Sessions Judges including Additional Sessions Judges	27
District Magistrates	15
Other Magistrates	129
Total ..	171

Receipts and Charges.

The total receipts of the Criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 26,20,684. 61 P. (Rs. 22,27,274.25) and the charges amounted to Rs. 23,61,140.77 (Rs. 24,06,733.67).

Offences Reported

The total number of offences reported during the year was Rs. 2,13,348 (Rs. 2,17,392). Including the persons awaiting trial on the close of the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 3,44,645 (excluding 4,495 persons for trial before the Sessions Courts). Of the persons brought to trial the cases in respect of 2,97,497 (3,07,516) were disposed of. The total number of persons and discharged was convicted was 2,24,196 (2,29,028) and of persons acquitted 69,767 (65,247). The proportion of persons convicted to those of acquitted or discharged was 78.67 : 21.33 (74.11: 21.61). The number of persons against whom cases were pending at the end of the year was 43,033 (40,963).

Offences Punishable under Special and local Laws.

The number of persons brought to trial under this head during the year including from the previous year was 2,57,893 or 73.86 (2,49,991 or 72.06). Of the total number of persons brought to trail, the cases against 2,41,094 (2,38,594) persons were disposed of, of whom 2,06,474 or 80.06 (2,07,488 or 86.87) per cent were convicted.

General Result of Magisterial Work

In addition to 20,858 Sessions and Criminal cases pending from the previous year, 2,53,008 cases were filed making a total of 2,73,866, out of which 2,439 cases were transferred to other Courts and thus there were 2,71,427 cases for disposal. Of these, 2,50,420 cases were disposed of leaving 21,007 cases pending at the end of the year. The pendency has increased from 20,858 to 21,007. The number of cases for disposal was largest, *i.e.*, 62,473 in Bangalore District and lowest, *i.e.*, 1,192 in Bidar District. The number of cases disposed of was also largest, *i.e.*, 59,205 in Bangalore District and lowest *i.e.*, 944 in Bidar District. The number of cases pending was largest, *i.e.*, 3,268 in Bangalore District and lowest, *i.e.*, 245 in Bidar District.

Courts of the Sessions Judges.

The total number of special criminal cases for disposal before the Sessions Judges was 37 (pending 14 + 23 filed). Of these, 10 were disposed of leaving 27 cases pending at the end of the year.

The pendency has increased from 14 to 27.

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Courts of the District Magistrates.

During the year the District Magistrates had for disposal 4,671 (5,985) cases involving 6,913 (9,217) persons. Of these 4,319 (5,329) cases involving 5,697 (7,656) persons were disposed of leaving 352 (656) cases involving 1,216 (1,561) persons pending at the end of the year.

The pendency has decreased from 656 to 352 so also persons from 1,566 to 1,216.

Court of the Other Magistrates.

The total number of cases for disposal in the Courts of the Magistrates other than the District Magistrates were 2,65,560 (2,78,063) involving 3,33,616 (3,45,510) persons. Of these 2.45,402 (2,58,282) cases involving 2,91,800 (3,06,108) persons were disposed of leaving 20,158 (19,781) cases involving 41,816 (39,402) persons at the end the year.

The pendency of cases has increased from 19,781 to 20,158 and of persons from 39,402 to 41,816.

Miscellaneous Cases.

Including 3,863 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of miscellaneous cases for disposa during the year was 20,328 (18,562). Of these 16,632 (14,699 cases were disposed of during the year. (The number o cases disposed of in the Courts of the Sessions Judges wa 577 and in the Courts of other Magistrates was 16,055) The number of cases left pending at the end of the yea was 3,696 (3,863); out of which 963 (1,206) cases wer pending for over six months. The pendency of six month old cases was nine in the Courts of the Sessions Judge and 957 in the Courts of other Magistrates

Examination of Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses examine during the year in the subordinate . crimina Courts in the State was 97,064 (92,600). Of thes 12,413 (16,552) witnesses were examined in the courts (the Sessions Judges, 3,127 (3,271) in the Courts of th District Magistrates and81,524 (72,777) in the Courts (the other Magistrates.

Juvenile Offenders.

The total number of juvenile offende brought before the Courts of Sessions Judges and (Magistrates during the year was 4,034 (4,140). Th nubmer of Juvenile offenders convicted was 2,7 (2,746). Of these convicted 1,485 (1,517) were dea

with under the provisions of section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ; 522 (543) were fined and 624 (686) were imprisoned. The number of persons who were discharged or acquitted was 566 (796) and the number left pending was 734 (598).

Sessions Work.

Four hundred and seven cases involving 1,606 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. Eight hundred and twelve (820) cases involving 2,844 (2,647) persons were received during the year making a total of 1,219 (1,290) cases involving 4,450 (4,367) for disposal. Of these, 689 (883) cases involving 2,290 (2,761) persons were disposed of leaving 470 (407) cases involving 1,976 (1,606) persons pending at the end of the year. The pendency of cases has increased from 407 to 470. The institutions of Sessions cases was the largest, *i.e.*, 133 in Belgaum District and the lowest, *i.e.*, one case in Civil Station, Bangalore. The disposal was the largest, *i.e.*, 86 cases in Bijapur District and the lowest, *i.e.*, one in Civil Station, Bangalore. The pendency was the largest, *i.e.*, 104 in Belgaum District and the lowest, *i.e.*, three in each of the districts of Coorg and Kolar.

Appeal's

During the year the Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had to deal with 2,027 (2,382) appeals relating to 2,938 (3,772) persons. Of these 1,554 (1,828) appeals relating to 2,097 (2,883)persons were disposed of, leaving 473 (554) appeals relating to 841 (889) pending at the end of the year.

Of the appeals disposed of 1,516 (1,780) appeals relating to 2,059 (2,823) persons were disposed of by the Sessions Judges and 38 appeals relating to 38 persons were disposed of by the District Magistrates. The number of appeals for disposal and those disposed of was the largest, *i.e.*, 247 and 223 respectively in Mysore Division. The highest pendency at the end of the year was 114 in Dharwar District.

Revisions

The total number of revision cases pending at the beginning of the year before the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates were 231 cases and during the year 660 cases were filed making a total of 891 (946) cases for disposal ; out of which 631 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 260 cases at the end of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the

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of the District was 96.12 (143.63) days and in the courts Sessions Judges Magistrates it was 73.73 (142.91) days.

Punishments

Nine persons (19) were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges and the number of persons who were sentenced to imprisonment for life was 291 (428). The total number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the courts of sessions and also in the courts of other Magistrates was 25,693 (23,586). Of these 24,361 (22,281) were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and below and 1,332 (1,305) for longer periods.

The number of persons fined was 2,04,845 (4,02,211). The total amount of fine imposed was — Rs. 29,99,329—57 (Rs. 23,48,256—63) and the amount realised was Rs. 23,70,448—86 (Rs. 20,25,994—39). The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 16,943—31 (Rs. 15,251—13).

(vii) Home Guards Organisation

Organisation

The Home Guards Organisation was in existence in the four districts of Bombay Karnatak area which integrated with the State of Mysore. As a result of the Chinese Aggression in October 1962, the Government have sanctioned the scheme for expansion of the Home Guards Organisation to cover the entire Mysore State.

In accordance with the policy decision of the Government of India, the Civil Defence Organisation has been merged with the Home Guards Organisation.

Training.

The Head quarters Training Centre has been established in Bangalore for imparting training to both Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel.

Motor Transport.

The Home Guards Organisation has been provided with two jeeps, two trucks and one Motor Cycle.

In the context of the present emergency, the Home Guards Organisation is regarded as a powerful instrument for strengthening the will of the people to stand up to hardship and danger in the country's hour of need. The Home Guards Organisation in this State is gradually developing. The working of this Organisation during the year, was satisfactory.

CHAPTER II

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(i) Finance

Budget and Actuals.

The Budget Estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met from revenue for the year 1964-65 are given below along with the corresponding figures for 1963-64 :—

Year	*Budget*	*Actuals*
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
REVENUE RECEIPTS—		
1963–64 ..	9,911.52	10,208.82
1964–65 ..	11,106.03	11,106.21
EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—		
1963–64 ..	9,801.65	9,879.04
1964–65 ..	11,099.02	10,815.32

There was a Revenue surplus of Rs. 290.89 (Rs. 329.78) lakhs during the year.

Revenue Receipts.

The revenue receipts showed an increase of 8.78 *per cent* compared with 1963–64. The increases and decreases occurred under the following heads of account:

(i) Revenue raised by the State Government—A Taxes, Duties and other Principal Heads of Revenue :—

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
(i) Taxes on Agricultural Income ..	+ 63.62
(ii) Land Revenue ..	—112.98
(iii) State Excise duties ..	+ 20.81
(iv) Taxes on vehicles ..	—177.23
(v) Sales Tax ..	+295.68
(vi) Other Taxes and duties ..	+176.20
(vii) Stamps ..	+ 18.91
(viii) Registration fees ..	+ 1.77
Total ..	+286.78

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)
B.	Debt Services ..	+185.78
C.	Administrative Services ..	— 6.50
D.	Social and Developmental Services ..	+206.90
E.	Irrigation and Electricity Schemes ..	+ 9.56
F.	Public Works ..	— 30.58
G.	Ports ..	+ 0.64
I.	Miscellaneous ..	+ 122.43
J.	Miscellaneous adjustments ..	+ 5.50
	Total (i) ..	+780.51

(ii) Receipts from Central Government :

(*a*)	State's share of divisible Central Taxes :	
(i)	Income tax ..	+ 14.61
(ii)	Estate Duty ..	+ 14.51
(iii	Union Excise duties ..	— 49.18
	Total (a) ..	— 20.06
(*b*)	Grants-in-aid ..	+136.94
	Total (ii) ..	+116·88
	Grand Total ..	+897.39

The increase under 'Tax on Agricultural Income' is due to collection as arrears. The decrease under 'Land Revenue' is due to the discontinuance of levy of surcharge on land revenue. The increase under 'State Excise Duties' is due to higher rentals in auction sales for 1964-65. The decrease under 'Taxes on Vehicles' is due to classification of the receipts on account of Passenger and Goods Tax under 'Other Taxes and Duties'. The increase under 'Sales Tax' is due to modification in the scope and rate structure of Sales Tax on certain articles. The increase under "Other Taxes and Duties" occurred under "Taxes on Goods and Passengers carried by road or inland water ways", 'Entertainment Tax' and 'Tax on Consumption of Electricity', counterbalanced by decrease under 'Sugarcane

cess'. The increase under 'Debt Services' occurred under 'Interest received from Commercial Departments' and Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government. The increase under 'Social and Developmental Services' is on account of more revenue derived by Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Fisheries and Industries Departments. The increase under Miscellaneous is due to more transfer from the Famine Relief Fund and more revenue realised from Forests.

No new taxes were levied during the year 1964–65.

Expenditure on Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue Account during the year 1964-65 showed an increase of about 9.5 *Per cent* over that in 1963-64. The increases and decreases occurred under the following heads of account :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

A.	Collection of Taxes, Duties and Other Prinipal Revenues ..	+ 24.37
B.	Debt Services ..	+158.31
C.	Administrative Services ..	+110.02
D.	Social and Development Services	+458.36
DD.	Capital Account of Social and Developmental Services within the Revenue Account ..	— 0.46
E.	Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	+116.09
F.	Public Works ..	—110.42
G.	Ports ..	+ 3.46
I.	Miscellaneous ..	+114.90
II.	Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account ..	+ 9.23
J.	Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments ..	+ 3.29
K.	Extraordinary Items ..	— 0.87
	Total ..	+936.28

To some extent the increase under all heads is due to revision of rates of D.A. and H.R.A. with effect from 1st January 1965. The increase under 'A. Collection of charges etc., is due to payment of remuneration to Shanbhogues and Patels and allowances to Village Accountants-*cum*-Panchayat Secretaries. The increase under 'Debt Services' is due to larger expenditure on servicing of debt consequent on the progressive increase in the debt of the State. The increase under 'Administrative Accountants Services' is due to increased expenditure on Police and on

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General Administration and payment by the Stores Purchase department of clearing charges, custom duty etc. in respect of machinery ordered for Hydro-Electric Projects and New Government Electric Factory. The increase under 'Social and Developmental Services' is mainly in Education and Industries departments due to larger grants paid to local bodies and non-Government educational institutions for Primary and Secondary Education and more expenditure by Government Commercial concerns on Raw materials, Establishment, Labour etc., in view of increase in prices and revision of rates of D.A. The increase under 'Irrigation and Electricity' is due to adjustment of interest on Capital outlay on Irrigation works under construction, repairs to tanks breached by floods and cost of maintenance of Electric Stations. The increase under 'Miscellaneous' is due to more expenditure on Forests, enhanced rates of dearness allowance to pensioners etc.

Expenditure Outside the Revenue Account

The expenditure in 1964-65 was Rs. 2,884-58 lakhs (Rs. 3402.03 lakhs). There was decrease under almost all heads. There was a credit of Rs. 1,102.63 lakhs under "96, Capital outlay on Industrial Development *Deduct*– Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account", resulting in a minus expenditure of Rs. 9.59 lakhs under that head. Out of these receipts Rs. 1,021.79 lakhs was in respect of the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi, due to its conversion into a Joint Stock Company. The expenditure incurred by Government on the Undertaking has been treated as investment to the extent of Rs. 400 lakhs and the balance as loan. Share Capital of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was refunded to the State Government by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., during the year. The balance consists of other Miscellaneous recoveries.

Debt and other Obligations.

(*a*) *Public Debt.*—Details of the debt transactions for the year 1964-65 are given below :—

	Receipts	*Payments*
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
(i) Market Loans ..	707.69	31.22
(ii) Ways and Means advances from Reserve Bank of India ..	7,209.71	7,098.48
(iii) Loans from Central Government ..	3,409.54	1,003.48
(iv) Other Loans ..	288.75	68.80
Total ..	11,615.69	8,201.98

(*b*) *Market loans.*—During the year a development loan of Rs. 7.01 Crores bearing interest at 4-$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum and redeemable at par in 1976 was raised at a discount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(*c*) *Ways and Means advances.*—As the cash balance of the State Government with the Reserve Bank of India fell below the minimum on 148 occasions during 1964-65, Government took ways and means advances totalling Rs. 49.55 crores from the Bank. As against these advances and the amount Rs. 23.50 crores pending repayment at the beginning of the year, repayments totalling Rs. 52.65 crores were made during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 20.40 crores outstanding on 31st March 1965.

Even after taking the permissible Ways and Means advances from the Reserve Bank, the cash balance with the Bank fell short of the minimum on 81 occasions during the year. The shortfall amounted to Rs. 22.55 crores in all. A sum of Rs. 18.33 crores including the previous year's outstanding of Rs. 3.35 crores was adjusted during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 7.57 crores on 31st March 1965. This was fully cleared in June 1965, when the Government of India granted a Ways and Means advance of Rs. 5 crores bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum adjustable against the State Government's share of Central Taxes and Duties for the Financial year 1965-66.

(*d*) *Loans from Central Government.*—During the year loans amounting to Rs. 3,409.54 lakhs were taken from the Government of India while loans amounting to Rs. 1,003.48 lakhs were repaid.

(*e*) *Other loans.*—During the year loans amounting to Rs. 288.75 lakhs were received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation etc., while loans to the extent of Rs. 68.80 lakhs were repaid.

The outstanding Public debt of the State Government amounted to Rs. 265.17 crores at the end of 1964-65 (Rs. 231.03 crores).

(*ii*) *Other obligations.*—In addition to the Public Debt the balances at the credit of accumulated

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funds to the extent to which they have not been separately invested but are merged with general cash balance of Government as also certain deposits, constitute liabilities of Government Provident Funds, Insurance Fund, Savings Bank Deposits, Civil Deposits, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Other earmarked funds are such funds and deposits. Such liabilities amounted to Rs. 78.58 (Rs. 75.63) crores at the end of 1964–65.

Thus the total Debt and other obligations as on 31st March 1965 was of the order of Rs. 343.75 crores.

Loans and Advances by State Government.

During the year 1964-65, loans amounting to Rs. 1,996.04 lakhs were disbursed while loans amounting to Rs. 363.51 lakhs were recovered. The net outgoings were Rs. 1,632.53 lakhs.

Inter State Settlements.

During the year debits totalling Rs. 68.82 lakhs were raised against this Government by Government of India, Madras, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh Governments while this Government received Rs. 0.04 lakhs from these Governments.

Public Account.

During the year the Receipts under this Account were Rs. 50,673.54 lakhs while the Disbursements were Rs. 49,598.39 lakhs resulting in a net incoming of Rs. 1,075.15 lakhs.

The financial year 1964-65 opened with a Cash balance of Rs. 432.25 lakhs and closed with a Cash balance of Rs. 622.15 lakhs.

(ii) Excise

Sri C. Narasimha Moorthy, I.A.S. continued as Excise Commissioner till 17th March 1965 forenoon. Sri K. Balasubramanyam, I.A.S., assumed charge as Excise Commissioner on the forenoon of 17th March 1965 and continued as such during the period.

There were two Distilleries in the State during the year (*viz.*, Ms. The Mysore Sugar Co., Limited, (Distillery) at Mandya and Ms. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet. These Two Distilleries licences were renewed for 1964-65 after recovering the licence fee of Rs. 7,500 from each Distillery.

Country Spirits :—The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors during the year.

Mandya Distillery.

This Distillery is manufacturing Arrack of 35. U.P., Special liquors of 25. U.P. and 20. U.P. They are also allowed to bottle liquors in Quarts, Pints and Nips size bottles.

The rates payable to the Sugar Company for supply of liquors to Government were as noted below :—

(i) Molasses Arrack of 35°. U.P.	..	0-17.6	Paise per litre
(ii) Proof Sprit	..	0-21	do
(iii) Special Liquors	..	20. U.P. 0-55	do
(iv) do	..	25. U.P. 0-51	do

Hospet Distillery.

Ms. India Sugars and Refinaries Ltd., Hospet continued to manufacture commercial sprits *viz.*, Rectified Spirit and Denatured Spirit.

This Distillery was permitted to manufacture country spirit *i.e.*, Molasess Arrack of 30 . U.P. and Special Liquors of 25. U.P. for supply to the licenced shops in Hyderabad Karnataka Area *vide* Government Order No. PHS 42 EMT 64 dated 23/29th November 1964. The rates payable to them were as follows :—

(i) Arrack 30. U.P.	..	Rs. 0-17 P. per litre
(ii) Special liquors (State Made liquors) 25. U.P. per gallon of 48 drams :—		
(i) In 750 ml. bottles (Quartz)	..	Rs. 1-59 per litre.
(ii) In 379 ml. bottles	..	Rs. 2-66 per litre.
(iii) In 189 ml. do	..	Rs. 4-37 per litre

Arrack Bonded Depots.

There were seven Arrack Bonded Depots in Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts during the year. In all these Depots there were wholetime depot clerks except in Magadi where the Treasury Gollar was in-charge of the Depot.

The supply of arrack and special liquors from the Distilleries to the several Depots have been entrusted to the Transport Contractors.

Issue Strength and Limit of Private Possession of Arrack and Special Liquor.

There was no change in the issue strength of molasses Arrack and Special liquor (Brandy, Whisky, Gin and Rum) manufactured at Mandya Distillery.

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The limit of private possession continued to be the same as in the year 1963-64.

	Litres.
(i) Molasses Arrack (35°. U.P.) ..	0.379
(i) Special Liquor (25°. U.P. & 20°. U.P.) ..	4.566

Shops, Arrack and Special Liquor.

The number of shops licenced for retail vend of molasses Arrack and Special liquor.

(1) Arrack .. 49 (49) shops.

(2) Szecial Liquor Shops 5 (5) during the year.

Consumption

The consumption of Arrack of 35 . U.P. was 14,04,421-608 liters. (13,30,398-034 litres), while that of special liquors supplied in Bottles was 13,107-002 (13,734-123) litres.

Rectified Spirit.

The number of licences issued and renewed during the year was 306 (295). These figures represent licences issued to Private persons as well as Government Institutions, aided Institutions, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Units and Veterinary Dispensaries.

MANDYA DISTILLERY

Production of Rectified Spirit and other Licenses.

Rectified Spirit:—The stock of Rectified spirit at the beginning of the year was 3,77,166 litres. A quantity of 37,05,375 litres of Rectified Spirit was manufactured during the period. A quantity of 10,92,461 litres has been issued in the State. A quantity of 10,89,220 litrea has been exported outside of the State. 13,33,180 litres has been issued for conversion of liquors. 83,138 litres were shown as wastage leaving a balance of 4,84,542 litres at the close of the year.

Absolute Alcohol:—The stock of Absolute Alcohol on 1st April 1964 was 82,159 litres. A quantity of 1,03,132 litres of Absolute Alcohol have been manufactured. Out of this 25,999 were issued in the State and 4230 litres of Absolute Alcohol issued to outside State and 1,09,685 litres issued for conversion and 15,947 litres shown as wastage leaving a balance of 29,430 litres at the close of the year.

Power Alcohol.—The stock of power alcohol as on 1st April 1964 was 19,012 litres. 1,09,548 litres of Power Alcohol manufactured during the year making a total of 1,28,560 litres. Out of this 1,11,597 litres were issued in the State and 695 litres as wastage thus leaving a balance of 16,268 litres.

Denatured Spirit Licences.—465 (421) Denatured Spirit Licenses were issued during the year.

Production of Denatured Spirit and Issues.—The opening bglance as on 1st April 1964 was 18,777 litres and the quantity manufactured during the year was 5,62,125 litres. A quantity of 4,87,727 litres were issued in the State and 75,007 A quantity of 5,87,727 litres were issued in the State and 7,007 litres were issued to places outside the State and 5,165 litres was shown as wastages leaving a balnce of 12,403 litres at the close of the year.

Special Liquors.—The stock of special liquors on 1st April 1964 was 66,679 litres and a quantity of 7,577 litres have been manufactured during the year. Out of this 14,296 litres were issued in the State and 7,103 litres were used for conversion and 4,931 litres were shown as wastages leaving a balance of 47,926 litres on 31st March 1965.

Molasses Arrack.—There was a stock of 51,400 litres at the beginning of the year and a quantity of 14,51,922 litres was manufactured during the year. Out of this, quantity of 14,26,908 litres were issued in the State and 23,515 litres were shown as wastages leaving a balance of 52,899 litres on 31st March 1965.

Hospet Distillery.—The manufacture of liquor were as follows :—

Molasses Arrac	..	2,61,735-3 liters.
Special liquors	..	753-012 litres.
Rectified Spirit	..	10,29,719-5 litres.

The issues of liquors were as follows :—

		Issues in the State	*Issues to outside the State*
1. Molasses Arrack	..	2,61,735.3	..
2. Special Wiquors	..	753.012	..
3. Denatured Spirit	..	1,79,379.4	..
4. Rectified Spirit	..	4,889.4	2,46,484.0

Manufacture of Spirituous Medicinal Preparation.

A quantity of 3,79,672.157 proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations was manufacured during the year.

Export of spritnous medicinal Preparations :—A quantity of 2,75,019-617 proof litres of sprituous Medicinal preparations on payment of duty and quantity of 4,724-155 proof litres of spiritous medicinal preparations on duty free basis were exported outside the State during the year.

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Transport within the State :—A quantity of 92,565.249 proof litres on payment of duty and a quantity of 7,363.130 proof litres of spirituous medicinal preparations on duty free basis were transported within the State.

Indian made Liquors.

There were three Indian made Foreign Liquor Manufacturing concerns who manufactured Indian Made Liquors as noted below during the year, *i.e.*, (from 1st April 1964 to 31st March 1965) :—

1. M/s. Koday R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore.
2. M/s. Amrut Distilleries, Bangalore.
3. M/s. Dasarath & Company, Mysore.

A quantity of 17,91,804-110 bulk litres of Indian made liquors were manufactures in the State during the year, A quantity of 16,1 ,106 670 bulk litres of Indian made liquor was exported to the areas outside Mysore State. A quantity of 1,82,588.720 bulk litres of Indian made liquor was consumed in the State on which a sum of Rs. 7,22,986£48 as duty was collected during the year. Duty at Rs. 17£0 (16£19)per pre proof litre and litre fee at Rs. 2-48 (2-48) per bulk litre on Indian made liquors was levied and collected during the year.

Beer

There were two Breweries which manufactured Beer as noted below during the year.

1. M/s. United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore.
2. M/s. Venus Brewery, Bangalore.

One Brewery (Chamundin Brewery), Mysore was cancelled during the year 1963-64.

A quantity of 52,84,522-400 bullk litres of Beer was manufactured by the Breweries during the year and a quantity of 30,19,967.400 bulk litres of Beer was exported to the areas outside the State during the year. A quantity of 19,13,961.100 bulk litres of Beer was consumed within the State on which a sum of Rs. 11,44,803-27 was collected during the year. Duty at 0-55 paise per bulk litre and litre fee at 0-42 paise per bulk litre on Indian made beer was levied and collected during the year.

Toddy (Fermented).

The rate of tree-tax was Rs. 7-50 per date tree and Rs. 8-50 per Cocoanut tree. The linit of private possession was 3,410 litres *i.e.*, (3 seers).

Revenue :—The Revenue derived from Toddy amounted to Rs. 76,27,783-42 (Rs, 62,94,941-49) paise comprising of shop rentals of Rs. 69,63,397-00 (Rs. 56,10,035-26). Tree tax Rs. 6,17,343-05 (Rs. 6,16,730-42) and Tree rent Rs. 47,043-37

(Rs. 68,175–81). The increase in the Revenue was due to increase in shop rentals and also in tree tax.

Shops

The number of Toddy shops for sale of date and cocoanut toddy were 132 (118) during the year.

Malt Liquors License.

The number of licenses issued exclusively for sale of country Beer was 8 (8).

Consumption :—The consumption of Beer amounted to 19,13,961–100 litres (24,64,002–145) during the year. The United Breweries Ltd., and Venus Breweries Ltd., Bangalore continued to manufacture Beer.

The Revenue derived from Malt Liqors :—The Revenue derived from Malt liquors amounted to Rs. 20,61,753-39 (Rs. 23,18,037–84) paise of comprising of Rs. 8,06,044–39 (15,38,047–84) under duty and Rs. 12,55,709–00 (7,79,990–00) under shop rental.

Foreign Liquors.

The number of licenses issued during the year as detailed below :—

		64—65	63—64	License fee realised.	
1.	Wholesale	16	15	3500 X 16 ..	Rs. 56,000
2.	Retail off	18	18	7000 X 18 ..	1,26,000
3.	Hotel and Boarding	4	5	4500 X 4 ..	18,000
4.	Refreshment Rooms (Bars)	36	28	6000 X 36 ..	2,16,000
5.	Clubs	8	7	600 X 8 ..	48,000
				Total ..	4,20,800

Consumption :—Comparative figures of consumption of foreign liquors are as given below :—

	Kind	1963–64 *Lts. Ml.*	1964–65 *Lts. Ml.*
1.	Spirits ..	27,019–355	18,819–426
2.	Wines ..	3,078–691	114–080
3.	Beer ..	258–946	36,479–900

The revenue realised under license fee was Rs. 4,20,800 (Rs. 3,83,200) during the year.

The license fee has been revised with effect from 1st July 1963.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Excise Revenue.

Including the amount of Rs. 9,17,134–21 being the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,66,68,413–58 (Rs. 2,42,97,471–72) paise.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Of this a sum of Rs. 87,367–15 towards the old arrears and Rs. 2,56,16,454–80 towards the current demand were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 9,64,591–63 paise at the close of the year.

Crimes

The number of cases relating to illicit distillation, possession and sale of illicit arrack reported during the year 370 (421). The other offences of illegal cultivation and illegal possession of ganja and illegal possession and sale of toddy were 2 and 12 respectively. Thus the total number of offences of all kinds reported during the year 384 (432) cases.

Prohibition in the State

With the exception of Dry District and two taluks of Bangalore District, *viz.*, Ramanagaram and Channapatna Taluks, the Excise privileges in Wet areas for the year were dispose off by Tender-*cum*-public Auction system, the lease commencing from 1st July 1964 ending with 30th June 1965.

OTHER INTEGRATED AREAS.

Coorg District and S. K. Mangalore.

Prohibition is in force in these Districts.

Hyderabad Karnatak Area.

Country Spitits :—Arrack of 30 U.P. was supplied to the District of Gulbarga and Raichur for a period of one year from 1st April 1964 to 31st March 1965 from the distillery at Hospet. There were 16 Government arrack bonded Depots during the year which had whole-time Depot clerks. The supply of arrack was made to the several depots from the Distillery, Hospet.

Shops :—The number of shops licenced for the retail vend of arrack was 242 and the arrack was supplied from Government Bonded Depots of this area to those during the year.

Consumption :—The consumption of arrack was 2,63,386–00 (3,12,745–216) litres. The issue for arrack is restricted to the quota fixed for each shop.

Revenue :—The revenue derived from arrack was as detailed below :—

	1963–64	1964–65
Duty and Cost	..Rs. 13,27,262-42	9,86,350-41
Rentals	..Rs. 15,28,959–57	15,62,825–82
Total	..Rs. 28,56,221–99	25,49,276–23

Toddy :—The rate of tree tax and owners fee were Rs. 7–50 and Rs. 1–75 respectively per tree.

Consumption :—During the year 1,52,227 (1,87,527) trees of toddy were tapped for consumption to the Districts of Raichur and Gulbarga. 26,466 sendhi trees were tapped in the State during the year as against 48,356 trees of previous year for the consumption of Andhra Pradesh.

Shops and Revenue :—The number of shops licensed for the sale of toddy was 830 (815). The revenue derived from toddy was as noted below :—

		1963–64	1964–65
		Rs.	Rs.
Tree Tax	..	18,61,723–92	14,86,467–13
Rentals	..	59,90,738–16	62,31,210–05
Total	.. Rs.	78,52,462–08	77,17,677–18

Malt Liquors :—Consumption of Malt liquor during the year was 37,208–700 (29,705–986) litres and the revenue derived was Rs. 13,988–40 (11,657–80).

Foreign Liquor :—The consumption of foreign liquor was as detailed below :—

		1963–64	1964–65
1. Spirits	..	10.213	11.250
2. Wines	..	..	..
3. Malt Liquor	..	..	..

The revenue devined from the foreign liquors during the year was Rs. 66,902–97 (47,145–93).

Demand, Collection and Balance of Excise Revenue

The total demand including arrears as on 1st January 1964, collections and closing balance as on 31st March 1965 were a noted below :—

	Rs.
Previous year arrears as on 1st April 1964 ..	38,00,590–19
Demand for the year 1964–65 ..	1,09,08,383–04
Total ..	1,47,08,973–23

Collrctions :—

	Rs.
Previous year's arrears ..	4,39,579–55
Current year's demand ..	1,06,18,050–96
Total ..	1,10,57,630–51

Closing Balance :—

	Rs.
Previous year's ..	33,61,010–64
Current Year's ..	2,90,332–08
Total ..	36,51,342–72

BOMBAY-KARNATAK AREA.

It is now fifteenth year since total prohibition is in force in four Districts *viz.*, Bijapur Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar of the Ex-Bombay State now integrated with the new Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956. As such the sale, purchase, consumption and use of country spirit, Toddy etc., were prohibitted throughout the Bombay Karnataka area.

(iii) Commercial Taxes

(*a*) Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957

Important changes effected in the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 *and Mysore Sales Tax Rules*, 1957.

The Act was amended only once during the year, *i.e.*, by the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1964. This amendement provided for the change of incidence of tax on hides and skins from the first purchase to last purchase and also for the reduction of rate of tax from 2% to 1%. Sales of foodgrains made by the Central Government and by the whole sale co-operatives to retail co-operative were also exempted from Tax. Sales in Canteens run as an amenity for State and Central Government staff and the sales made to Indian Aid Mission in Nepal were also exempted.

Working of the Intelligence Section and Check Posts:

During the year the Intelligence Section continued to function as a part of the Office of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes under the direct control of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.

The number of dealers as on 1st April 1964 was 77,498. Ten thousand and thirty-four cases were registered afresh during the year and 4,104 registrations were cancelled. Thus the total number of registered dealers at the end of the year was 82,885 and registration fee collected during the year was Rs. 4,91,486—84 (Rs. 4,64,446—33).

The number of dealers with turnover less than Rs. 40,000 and those exceeding Rs. 40,000 were 53,560

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and 24,495 respectively. Thus the total number of dealers assessed to tax during the year was 78,055. Six thousand eight hundred and nine dealers paid tax by way of composition under Section 17(1).

The licences issued under Sections six and eleven were 2,824 and 4,266 respectively. The total licence fee collected during the year was Rs. 19,10,255—91.

The net revenue realised after deducting Rs. 16,86,118—72 towards refunds was Rs. 12,23,77,631-04. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 37,87,967—22.

The D.C.B. under Sales Tax during the year as compared with the previous year is shown below :—

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1	2	3	4
1963-64			
(1,59,87,327 — 27,01,697 due to final assessments)			
Arrears ..	1,32,85,629 73	56,91,378 79	75,94,250 94 43%
Current ..	9,88,64,561 11	8,91,06,149 23	97,58,411 88 93%
Total ..	11,21,50,190 84	9,47,97,528 02	1,73,52,662 82 83%
1964-65			
(1,73,52,622 82 — 37,89,100 77 due to final assessments)			
Arrears ..	1,35,63,562 05	47,84,499 78	87,79,062 27 34%
Current ..	12,44,03,843 97	11,58,11,427 04	85,92,416 93 92.7
Total ..	13,79,67,406 02	12,05,95,926 82	1,73,71,479 20 89%

Miscellaneous fee collected during the year was Rs. 10,66,080—19 (Rs. 7,97,426—29). The increase in collections during the year over that of previous year is Rs. 2,57,98,398—80.

Prosecutions

One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four cases of prosecution were pending at the beginning of the year. Prosecutions were launched in 6,812 cases during the year. Out of the total number of 8,706 cases for disposal, 6,389 cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 2,317 cases at the end of the year.

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Offences

Total number of offence cases, otherwise than prosecutions, for disposal during the year were 20,410 out of which 19,234 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 1,176 cases at the end of the year. Compounding fee of Rs. 2,93,605—13 has been collected during the year.

(*b*) CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956

Twenty- six thousand and two hundred and twelve dealer were registered upto the end of the last year and 4,125 were registered during the year. Out of the total 4,716 were cancelled leaving a balance of 25,621 registration certificate in force at the end of the year.

Eighty-five appeals and 27 revision petitions were pending at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and sixty eight appeals and 25 revisions were received during the year. Out of the total, 220 appeals and 27 revisions were disposed of leaving a balance of 233 and 15 cases respectively.

The amount outstanding collection at the beginning of the year was Rs. 24,88,653—80. The total demand during the year was Rs. 2,82,44,425—96. Out of the total demand including arrears, a sum of Rs. 4,42,204–72 was reduced due to appeals, revisions and rectifications and a sum of Rs. 2,77,12,444—37 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 25,78,260—67 at the end of the year.

Assessments

Fifteen thousand and two hundred and twenty-one cases of assessments were pending at the beginning of the year and 21,142 cases were due for finalisation during the year. Out of the total 19,256 assessments were disposed of leaving a balance of 17,107 cases pending.

Offences.

Five cases of offences booked under Section 10 of the Act were pending at the beginning of the year and 315 new cases were booked during the year. Out of the total 301 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 19 cases at the end of the year. Only 10 cases were booked under Rule nine of the Central Sales Tax Rules during the year and all the cases were disposed of.

(*c*) MYSORE SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION ACT, 1957

There were no amendments during the year. Fifty applications under petrol and 50 applications under M.S.O.P. were received from the dealers liable to *i.e.*, 295

applications under petrol and 380 applications under were M.S.O.P. received from the dealers who were not liable to tax. All the dealers were got registered under the Act except one dealer under petrol and two dealers under M.S.O.P.

The total demand including arrears was— Rs. 58,88,741—67 and Rs. 90,88,723—49 under petrol and M.S.O.P. respectively. Out of that a sum of — Rs. 58,60,696—11 and Rs. 90,69,343—78 under petrol and M.S.O.P. have been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 28,045—56 under petrol and Rs. 19,379—71 under M.S.O.P. respectively out of total demand of Rs. 5,514—00 under registration fee and Rs. 3,479—05 under miscellaneous fee a sum of Rs. 4,751—60 and Rs. 2,920—05 have been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 762—40 and Rs. 559—00 respectively.

No prosecutions have been launched in courts of Law under Section 10 of the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, during the year and 54,28,21,72 and 31 cases of offences have been compounded departmentally.

(*d*) THE MYSORE ENTERTAINMENTS TAX ACT, 1957

The total number of theaters in which entertainment was conducted during the year was 780. The D.C.B. under Section 3 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 and under Miscellaneous fees was as under :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P
Arrears ..	63,791 27	59,747 44	4,043 83
Current ..	96,60,969 78	95,53,647 32	1,07,322 46
Miscellaneous : *L. fees*			
Arrears ..	1,180 00	100 00	1,080 00
Current ..	12,294 86	11,884 26	410 00
Demand Collection and Balance under Section 4 of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958			
Arrears ..	1,19,558 10	23,693 15	95,864 95
Current ..	5,06,954 74	4,92,860 04	14,094 70

REVENUE AND FINANCE

During the year the total amount of compensation paid to the local bodies under Section 17 of the Act was Rs. 81,15,723—57.

Offences

In all 373 offences were compounded departmentally and a sum of Rs. 16,164—84 has been collected as compounding fees against Rs. 16,574—84 leaving a balance of Rs. 410.

Prosecution was launched in 173 cases of which 115 ended in conviction and 17 in acquittal leaving 41 cases pending disposal. The total number of appeals received during the year were 25 (including 21 cases of previous year) out of which seven cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 18 cases at the end of the year.

The D.C.B. position under surcharge on Entertainment Tax and Show Tax was as follows :—

Surcharge on Entertainment Tax

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Arrears ..	13,309 25	13,157 67	151 58
Current ..	25,36,392 28	25,10,827 51	3,503 70

(*e*) MYSORE AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX ACT, 1957

During the year 1964-65 certain amendments to the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act and Rules were made.

Rule 3 and Rule 24 of the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Rules, 1957, were also amended. Rules 30 and 33 were omitted and the Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 32 was substituted.

The following is the Demand, Collection and Balance position for the year 1964-65 :—

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1964-65 ..	1,36,99,157 68	1,00,39,898 49	23,18,685 42*

*Reduction during the year was Rs. 13,40,573—77.

Assessment

In the beginning of the year 9,717 cases of assessments were pending and 16,671 new cases were registered. Out of these 9,369 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 17,019.

Demand Collection and Balance

	Demand		*Collection*		*Balance*	
1	2		3		4	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1. Under Commercial Crops.	29,91,94,945	71	10,23,781	92	11,98,763	67
2. Under Plantation Crops.	1,05,91,785	44	89,77,446	35	10,57,487	29
3. Under Penalty ..	1,15,426	53	38,670	22	62,434	46

Penalty levied under the Act.—In 72 cases, a sum of Rs. 2,671—30 was levied under Section 18(1) and (2) read with Section 22(b).

In 80 cases a sum of Rs. 3,491—68 was levied under Section 22(1) read with Section 19(2).

In 280 cases, a sum of Rs. 30,596—40 was levied under Section 42(1) of the Act.

In 110 cases, a sum of Rs. 1,905 was levied under Section 18(4) of the Act.

Appeals

Out of 1,157 cases to be disposed of during the year including 491 cases, 629 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 528 cases at the end of the year.

Recovery of tax under Section 42(3).—Nine hundred and seventy-nine cases involving a sum of Rs. Rs. 5,32,467—28 were outstanding at the beginning of the year. One thousand four hundred and ninety-six fresh cases were referred to Revenue authorities, involving a sum of Rs. 13,32,919—94. Stay Orders were issued in 25 cases involving a sum of Rs. 28,236—93. Fourty-two cases were disposed of leaving a sum of Rs. 2,88,756—14 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,508 cases involving a sum of Rs. 15,10,216-53 P. at the end of the year.

Refund under Section 45.—Seventeen applications were pending at the beginning of the year. One hundred and fifteen applications were disposed off, involving a sum of Rs. 2,58,355—47 leaving a balance of 14 applications at the end of the year.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Composition under Section 67.—Eight hundred and eighty-three applications were received during the year. Out of which 858 applications were disposed off realising a sum of Rs. 1,25,353—19 by way of composition.

The particulars of number of assessment were 2,007 and amount of tax levied in respect of assessment under all the Commercial Crops were Rs. 81,62,088—63.

(iv) Registration and Stamps

The Indian Registration Act.

During the year an amount of Rs. 48,70,257.00 was realised showing an increase of Rs. 1,77, 248.18.

The total number of documents registered was 4,22,068 (3,95,505), showing an increase of 26,563 documents. The agregate value of all kinds of documents registered amounted to Rs. 61,7026,330.78 (Rs. 60,04,61,921.32)showing an increase of Rs. 1,75,64,409.46.

The total expenditure incurred by the Department amounted to Rs. 16,81,943. (Rs. 15,31,752.)

The Mysore Societies Registration Act.

Five hundred and twenty-nine Societies were registerd during the year. Four thousand and seventy-six Societies were working at the beginning of the year. The The total number of registered Societies working under the Mysore Societies Regisrtation Act, 1960 at the end of the year was 4,605 and the total revenue realiesd during the year was Rs.46,014 (Rs 39,153—67) showing an increase of revenue Rs. 6,860.33 which is due to the increased in the number of registration of Dacoities and reliastion of Revenue on various items.

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

The total number of applications received during the year for Registration of Firms was 1,613 and the number of applications filed under Section 60 (1) (2), 61, 62 and 63 was 1,322.

The total revenue realised during year was Rs.6,263 (Rs. 13,496.70).

The Mysore Stamp Act and the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act.

The total net revenue from Stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,15,88,012.67 during the year (Rs. 2,97,19,523.91) showing an increase of revenue of Rs. 18,68,488.76 after deduction a sum of Rs, 68,44,058.73 on account of commission of allowed to licensed Venders and Refunds made under the Stamp Act and Rules in respect of

spoiled stamps, etc., and also under Mysore Courts Fees and Stamps Valuations Act, 1958 in respect of Special Stamps and rebates reliefs etc.

The expenditure incurred by the Stamp Department on administration was Rs. 1,92,623.37 as against Rs. 2,09,613, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,989.74 which is mainly under (1) cost of Stamps supplied from the Central Stamps Stores as the indents of the State Treasuries were not complied which the Controller of Stamps, Nasik Road before the close of the Official year.

Concessions were granted by Government to Co-opereative Institutions L.M.C.S. and other institutions from payment of Stamp Duty either in full or in part. The Stamp duty foregone by the Depatrment on account of such exemption amounts to Rs. 17,73,904.67 (Rs.16,03,978.70).

(v) Government Insurance Deparrment

Proposals (New Business).

During the year 13,365 (17,445) proposals were dealt with. Of these, 8,053 proposals were accepted 5,229 being cases of first Insurance and 2,824 of further Insurance, 2,949 proposals were rejected 2,745 temporarily and 204 permanently on medical and other grounds. Thus, 2,363 (2,453) proposals were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies

Out of 10,681 proposals accepted during the year including 2,613 pending at the beginning of the year and 15 cases reinstated during the year 7,546 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 2,03,27,850 (Rs. 2,71,98,114) bringing in a monthly premium income of Rs. 74,155 (Rs. 97,014—50). Out of the remaining 3,135 proposals, 1,224 were cancelled and for 1,911 cases for which treasury receipt for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Family Pension Fund,

There are no additions to the fund as it was closed to new entrants. The opening balance on 1st April 1964 was nil. Total receipts during the year including the amount to be reimbursed from the general revenue, amounted to Rs. 2,380 and the pension paid amounted to Rs. 2,380 leaving a nil balance at the credit of the funda as on 31st March 1965.

Motor Branch

During the year 8,804 (8,128) vehicles were insured yielding a premium income of about Rs. 9,81,716–24 (8,97,559).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

The interest earned on Motor Insurance Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,83,133. Government have advised all the departments to insure their vehicles in the Motor Branch of this Department for third party risks.

Claims

The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,29,569—40 (Rs. 2,72,526—00).

Motor Insurance Fund.

The Motor Insurance fund as on 31st March 1965 amounted to Rs. 50,13,521 (Rs. 42,45,073).

Life Insurance Fund.

The financial position of the Life Insurance fund during the year was as follows :—

Receipts	*Amount*		*Payments*	*Amount*	
1	2		1	2	
	Rs.	P.		Rs.	P
Approximate balance of the fund as on 1st April 1964.	6,26,88,194	55	Approximate payments during the year.	88,93,538	10
Approximate Receipts during the year.	1,28,62,620	00	Approximate closing fund as on 31st March 1965.	6,66,57,276	45
Total ..	7,55,50,814	55	Total ..	7,55,50,814	55

General (A) Andhra Pradesh life Insurance Fund.

The business of the Motor Branch continued to increase up and the number of vehicles insured during year was the highest since the inception of the Motor Branch.

Publicity and Propaganda.—In order to give wide publicity in the new State of Mysore, advertisements were issued in important magazines and journals both in English and Kannada. As usual, the department participated in the Dasara Exhibition held at Mysore during October 1964. The business secured at the exhibition stall during the year was 30 (27) cases yielding a premium income of Rs. 6,944.62 (Rs. 6,144.05) per annum.

The Department is one of the leading insurers in Motor Insurance Work and is doing its best to further popularise itself throughout the New State of Mysore.

During the year the officers of the department visited several unit offices and detected 6,987 un-insured and under insured cases.

Loans on Official Branch Policies.

During the year a large number of officials took the advantage of the system of granting loan on official branch Policies for specified purposes which was introduced in October 1963 enabling them to tide over temporary financial difficulties. The loans were granted under certain conditions for educational, medical or marriage purpose and also for house building, house purchase or house repair where such advances have not already been drawn by them as per Mysore Financial Code. It is estimated that about 13,768 Government employees took advantage of this scheme and a sum of Rs. 52,27,628 was disbursed as loan from April 1964 to end of 31st March 1965.

CHAPTER III

Local Administration

(i) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

Introduction

The Corporation of the City of Bangalore continued to be governed during the year by the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation Act of 1949.

The City has continued to grow rapidly in population. So far as the area is concerned, new extensions were being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore and these extensions as and when ready were being absorbed into the Corporation area.

Area and Population

The Corporation of the City of Bangalore which was 26.7 square miles was extended to 48 square miles by a notification of the Government. This action of Government brought into the administration of the Corporation 32 villages and numerous City Improvement Trust Board layouts in various stages of formation.

The City population as per 1961 Census is 10,11,225 and that of metropolitan area is 12,08,278. The mid-year estimated population of Bangalore City for 1964-65, calculated by Arthemetic progression is 10,50,660 and that of metropolitan area is 12,76,234.

Births and Deaths.

The number of births and deaths during the year were 43,530 (37,280) and 12,662 (11,412) respectively during the year.

Revenue

The arrears demand under property tax at the beginning of the year excluding Education and Health Cesses was Rs. 21,51,257—28 P. (Rs. 19,01,410—14 for 1963-64). The current demand including assessments levied on new constructions and enhancements of existing assessments amounted to Rs. 84,17,008—29 (82,46,072—51). This registered an increase of Rs. 1,70,925—78 on the current demand for the previous year. The gross collection during the year amounted to Rs. 73,14,186—76 (Rs. 79,96,225—37). The net decrease in total collection over the previous year's figure amounted to Rs. 6,82,038-61. The balance was Rs. 32,54,078—81 (Rs. 21,51,257—28).

LOCAL ADMN.

The incidence of property tax per head of population was 7.20 per year based on the population of 10,11,225 according to the 1961 census.

Octroi and Toll.

The total receipts under all the heads of accounts amounted to Rs. 1,10,27,349—97 (98,68,316—12) there showing an increase of revenue of Rs. 11,59,033—85. A sum of Rs. 2,73,674—16 (1,30,519—85) was collected at the Octroi Sub-Office in Southern Roadways, thereby showing an increase of Rs. 1,43,154—31.

Education

During the year Corporation maintained 14 (9) High Schools (of which 5 were Schools for Girls) 5 (5) Primary (*cum*-Middle) schools (of which one was a school for girls) and 2 (1) Nursery Schools in the year. Five High Schools (3 for girls) and one Nursery school were started newly. In addition to the new High Schools started, eight additional sections were opened in the old High Schools in order to meet the pressing demand for admission to VIII—Standard thus increasing the number on rolls by 623. The total number on rolls was 13,739 (13,116).

The total expenditure on Education comes to Rs. 13,52,036—91 (Rs. 9,58,606—93). The Government grants received come to Rs. 2,68,756—72.

The total amount of grants paid comes to Rs. 9,405—17 (Rs. 31,590—76). The Corporation has been maintaining 16 Reading Rooms and is giving grants to as many as 128 Reading Rooms. The total amount spent on Reading Rooms run by the Corporation comes to — Rs. 49,202—68 (Rs. 51,759—76) and the total amount of grant-in-aid paid to Reading Rooms comes to Rs. 28,691 (Rs. 28,290).

Public Health

There were no major epidemic diseases during the year 17,445 houses were cyno-fumigated, 45,044 — burrows were cynogased 999 rates and 988 bandicoots were killed. A total number of 29,211 Primary and 1,51,745 re-vaccinations were done. All precautionary and preventive measures were taken in respect of whooping cough. A total number of 3,360 houses were dis-infected.

Maternity and Child Health

There are 15 Maternity Homes with a total bed strength of 348 and 23 child Welfare Centres. In

addition to these there are 45 Domicilary Midwives and six Lady Health Visitors for house visiting.

Medical Relief

The Corporation is giving grant-in-aid to 18 Local Fund Dispensaries and is running one Ayurvedic Dispensary at Quadrant Circle and one Unani Dispensary at Broadway in which 53,939 and 44,807 patients were treated respectively. In addition, there are two Corporation Dispensaries, one at the City Corporation Office and another at the Mayo Hall in which 44,964 and 4,984 patients were treated respectively.

Mosquito Control.

Area of operation covered about 64 sq. miles giving the benefit to 55 neighbouring villages. 9,18,620 litres of Malarial 'B' was sprayed mixed with 4,000 kgs. of Turkey Red Oil. 5,83,014 meters of drains trimming was done and 20,590-1/2 cart-loads of rank vegetation were removed. 10,257 wells were introduced with gambrosia fish. 36,042 Larval of all stages were collected in 1,21,645 dips by the operation staff.

Slum Clearance and Layout Sub-Division.

Out of 60 unauthorised Lay-outs 26 have been approved by the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 74,74,574 and 11 approved layouts at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,00,000. A sum of Rs. 21,65,895 has been collected both from the approved and unapproved layouts and works have been executed to this extent.

Under Slum Clearance Scheme, 28 schemes have already been prepared and submitted out of which seven are sanctioned by Government of India under Second Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Ambulance

There are three Ambulance Vans as in previous years out of which two are stationed at the City Dis-infection Stores and one at the Engineering Stores, Civil Area. One is used as a spare vehicle in case of break-down. A sum of Rs. 5,129—75 was realised and 847 free trips were made.

Engineering Department.

The City Water Supply Distribution system which was taken over by the Corporation on 14th August 1961 for maintenance was transferred to the Control of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board on 1st December 1964.

The Standing Committee (Works) approved the programme of works on 4th August 1964. This programme consisted of 1960 fresh works costing in all — Rs. 56,88,850. The total cost of programmed works

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amounted to Rs. 1,45,48,871 (Rs. 1,12,16,851) approved during the year. The total outlay of Rs. 67,31,760 (Rs.—58,93,462) was incurred. In addition a further progress of Rs. 46,39,369 was secured on Better Roads Scheme and shelcreting of roads in Rajajinagar and Jayanagar.

Roads

The total mileage of Roads is about 450 miles including Rajajinagar and Jayanagar extensions taken over from the City Improvement Trust Board. Sixty asain Roads had to be widened to relieve congestion and to insist easy movement of vehicular traffic. The total outlay incurred under this head was Rs. 23,99,982 (Rs. 16,99,969).

Buildings

In order to have pucca building for opening of additional classes in various Corporation Schools and to re-place rented buildings a sum of Rs. 3,45,511 (Rs. 1,82,288) was spent.

The Corporation accorded approval for construction of 16 Nursery schools. The total outlay incurred under this head was Rs. 95,607.

A sum of Rs. 28,052 was spent for construction of Ward Offices, Gangmen quarters and Sub-Offices. A sum of Rs. 98,,687 was spent towards the construction and improvement of Sweepers quarters.

Out of two Dispensaries proposed to be constructed, the construction work of the one at Gavipur-Guttahalli is nearing completion and the outlay incurred was Rs. 11,000 (against the provision of Rs. 15,000 made in the revised estimate.

The construction of Urban Health Centre in the Compound of Dasappa Maternity Home was completed and proposal for construction of First Floor over this building is placed before the Corporation. In all, the total outlay incurred was Rs. 1,76,196.

A sum of Rs. 1,72,151 was spent towards the construction of new Market at Malleswaram, Vegetable Market in Vasanthanagar, Market in Sirsi Road and Market Stalls behind the Post Office in Malleswaram.

In addition to normal works, loan to layout works were taken up during the year. The total expenditure

incurred was Rs. 1,47,98,386 (Rs. 1,38,93,742). The programme chalked out for improvement of villages taken over during the year was Rs. 1,86,300.

Parks and Grands.

Programme for planting of Avenue trees on all main roads both in the old part of the City and new extensions was drawn up and implemented. 10,000 pot plants are developing in the four Nurseries of the Corporation and 3,000 different varieties of Flower and Avenue Trees have been planted in the major road sides.

Fourty-four prizes were awarded by the Horticultural Society to the Parks and Gardens in addition to 35 prizes awarded for foliage, annuals and perennials.

Water Supply.

From 1st December 1964 the Water Supply and Sewerage Board took over the Water Supply and distribution from the Corporation and also the underground drainage system in order to implement the Cauvery Scheme. With a view to implementing the Cauvery Scheme, the citizens have been asked to forego the facility of free water supply and also have been asked to pay for every drop of water at a higher rate even before testing Cauvery water. The effort of Corporation to retain the status-quo with some small variation regarding rates has not been fruitful and the Government and Water Supply and Sewerage Board is particular in enforcing the cancellation of free water supply and charging of enhanced rates with slight modifications. With a view to giving some relief at least to the citizens and to compensate the free water supply for domestic consumption, the Committee has decided to charge only 10 per cent of the annual rental value as House-Tax at a flat rate (for properties used for domestic purpose) instead of charging 3-1/2 per cent and 15 per cent (old).

Corporation Council.

The extended term of the previous Council expired on the 31st December 1964. Elections to the Corporation Council were held in respect of 62 divisions, except the division No. 1. Yeswanthapur. Mayor and Deputy Mayor were ellected as usual by Councillors.

The Members of the Standing Committees Accounts, Health, Taxation, Finance, Town Planning and Improvements, Works, Education, Water Supply and the Taxation Appeals Committee, were newly elected on 29th January 1965 and were attending to all the activities of the Corporation Council.

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(ii) Mysore City Municipality

Area and Population.

Mysore City is situated at 12° 42" longitude at the North West base of Chamundeswari Hills. It is at 2,525 feet above the Sea level. It has a bracing climate. The average rain fall is 27". The area of the City continued to be 14.43 square miles.

Demand Collection and Balance.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 53,37,900 — (Rs. 44,68,135) including arrears of revenue, a sum of Rs. 35,95,319 (Rs. 34,67,299) was collected during the year leaving a balance of revenue of Rs. 17,42,581 (10,00,836) at the end of the year.

Small Pox

There were two fatal cases of small pox reported during the year. There was one attack of samll pox during the year. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 18,868.

Plague

The City was free from plague during the year. As a precautionary measure, systematic cyanofumigation of Rat-burrows was done throughout the year all over the city.

Cholera

The City was free from Cholera during the year. However, as a precautionary measure 9,984 Anti-cholera Inoculations were done during the year specially for pilgrims proceeding to Jathras at various places out side the City.

Typhoid

The number of cases of Typhoid reported during the year from different parts of the City was 31 (17) resulting in 31 (17) deaths. To control the epidemic mass inoculations were undertaken in infected localities. 1,851 (442) anti-typhoid inoculations were done during the year. In addition regular chlorination of pipe water supply, systematic chlorination of all the drinking water wells were taken up and 1,232 wells were chlorinated. Special attention was also paid to food sanitation and the epidemic was not allowed to spread.

Influenza

Cases of Influenza were not prevailing during the year. To give medical relief to the sick, medicines were available freely in the Municipal Office dispensary attached to the Health section.

Diptheria

The comprehensive scheme for the prevention of Diphtheria among children has been in operation in the City from 1953. During the year 19,410 (11,125) children were given inoculations.

Tuberculossis

157 (131) deaths due to Tuberculosis were reported during the year.

(iii) Davanagere City Municipality

Area and Population

Davanagere is situated at 1,917 feet above sea level. The area of the City continued to be 7.5 sq. miles. Davanagere City is growing rapidly as could be seen from the following figures of population in the previous decades. The population of Census according to 1961 Census is 81,471.

Year	*Population*
1901	10,402
1911	10,074
1921	16,971
1931	23,155
1941	31,759
1951	56,018
1961	81,471

Fresh Imposts of Taxes.

No fresh Taxes were imposed during the year.

Financial Position

Financial position of the Davanagere City Municipality is as follows :—

Particulars	1964-65	1963-64
Opening Balance ..	3,32,153	12,123
Receipts ..	23,39,851	24,73,728
Total ..	26,72,004	24,85,851
Expenditure ..	24,89,194	21,53,698
Closing Balance ..	1,82,810	3,32,153

Demand, Collection and Balance.

Demand, Collection and balance under several heads for the year 1964-65 for the past five years are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	*Items*	*Arrears*	*Demand*	*Total*	*Collection*	*Balance*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mohatarfa ..	4,31,289	4,84,498	9,15,787	3,74,123	5,41,664
2.	Professional Tax	33,456	35,158	68,614	33,873	34,741
3.	Water Tax ..	1,10,466	75,729	1,86,195	66,713	1,19,482
4.	Miscellaneous ..	59,505	1,25,590	1,85,095	1,26,297	58,798
5.	Toll ..	8,265	21,910	30,175	21,910	8,265
6.	Octroi ..	..	9,09,995	9,09,995	9,09,995	..
7.	Vehicle Tax ..	..	12,975	12,975	12,975	..
	Total ..	6,42,981	16,65,855	23,08,836	15,45,886	7,62,950

Octroi

A sum of Rs. 9,09,995 (Rs. 8,23,489) was realised during this year.

Taxes on Buildings & land Including Cesses.

The total amount realised under this head including remissions was Rs. 3,74,123 (Rs. 3,43,191).

Public Debt.

Loans.—No loan has been sanctioned by Government during the year.

Advances and Deposits.—A sum of Rs. 4,42,318 Rs. 4,26,062) was realised during the year under the heads Advances, Health Cess, Education Cess, etc.

Public Safety, Lighting.

A sum of Rs. 52,946 (Rs. 88,995) was spent under this head during the year. During the year the benefits of lights were provided in the City area such as way cluster lamps, ornamental lamps, mercury vapour lamps, flourescent tube lights etc.

Public Works Carried out by Civil Department.—A sum of Rs. 4,79,475 (Rs. 3,57,345) was spent under this head during the year.

Original Works.—Out of 179,160 works were completed and a sum of Rs. 3,22,909 (Rs. 2,05,631) was spent. 134 works are pending execution at the end of the year.

Repairs.—Out of 124, 132 works were completed leaving a balance of 103 works at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 78,627 (Rs. 45,400) was spent.

Original Grant Works.—A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned by Government during the year. Out of 30 works, 25 works have been completed leaving a balance of works at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 16,208 (Rs. 8,300) was spent.

Epedimic and other Control.

The City was free from epidemics during the year. However preventive measures such as spraying with Hexidol and Malarial Oil etc., were taken up. A sum of Rs. 32,117—65 was spent towards establishment, purchase of Malarial Oil, D.D.T., etc., during this year.

Water Supply

The maintenance of Water supply, treatment and distribution is looked after by the Municipality. The Senior operator was in charge of Water Works at Harihar The distribution of Water was attended to by the Wate. Inspector under the direct control and supervision of thr Municipal Engineer. A sum of Rs. 2,70,996 (Rs. 2,79,715e was spent for the maintenance of Water Supply during) the year.

(iv) Bellary City Municipalily

Area and Population

The area of the Bellary City Municipality is 10.7 sq. miles and its population according to the 1061 Censes, was 85,755.

Houses and Sites.

Total numbers of houses and sites were 16,648 (16,429) and 336 (336) respectively.

Education

Elementary Education :—There were 25 Municipal Elementary schools during the the year. Hindi has been introduced in the upgraded Elementary Schools Telugu-Kannada and Urdu are taught in the Elementary Schools.

All the Municipal Elementary Schools were managed by the Elementary Education Fund. The elementary education funds consists of education levied as a surcharge on property tax only and conrtibution by Government at 50% of the Education tax collected is sanctioned every year. The tax collected was Rs. 61,063.53 (Rs. 58,844.77). The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,85,698.41 (Rs. 2,10,223.84).

The estimated number of school age boys and girls, as furnished by the Educational Authorities in Municipal area, was 9,915 (9,698). The total number of boys and girls of school age that attended the Municipal elementary schools during the year was 2310 (1863) boys and 1830 (1580) girls. The strength of the children attending Municipal Schools exclusive of all aided schools at the end of the year was 4,500(4,140) and the percentage of children attending Municipal elementary schools was 25 (23) boys and 20 (19) girls.

High Schools : There were in all 7 High Schools the Municipal area, *viz*,. Municipal High School, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad Municipal High School, Wardlaw High School, St. Johns' High School, Government High School for Girls, St. Philomina's High School, S. G. High School.

The srtength of the two Municipal High Schools was 1592 (1551). Medical examination was conducted in the High Schools.

Water Supply.

The Bellary Comprehensive scheme of Water Supply which was completed by the Special Water Supply Division had been commissioned on 14th January 1964 from which date the water supply to Bellary City was supplemented from Bieradevana Halli Heed works. In addition Water Supply from Hagari

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Head works also continued to be used by the Public till 20th July 1964 from which date the Main source of Supply was only from B.D. Halli Head works, on account of closing down of Hagar Pumping.

There were 418 Public Fountains provided in the City 1448 house service connections were given during the year.

Grants and contributions.

A sum of Rs. 2,42,950.42 was the Receipts under the grants and contributions during the year.

Epidemics

The town was free from plague. However during the year cholera as prevalant in the town. Cholera innoculations were carried on and the infected houses were sprayed with gammazene. There were 15 deaths under cholera. There were no deaths under Malaria.

Taxes

The total collections under all taxes including arrears was Rs. 14,96,989.

Incidence of Taxation.

The incidence of taxes per head of population works out to Rs. 8.88 per cent (Rs. 9.36 per cent).

Finance

The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,16,515.82 (Rs. 4,30,532.73). The toal receipts during the year were Rs. 24,88,065 (Rs. 28,25,857.92). The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 24,54,487.22 (Rs. 26,39,874.83). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,50,093.31 (Rs. 6,16,515.82).

(V) Municipal Administration

(*i*) Bangalore Division

During the year there were 48 Town Municipal Council in Bangalore Division. The total population of Municipalities in the division was 6,48,321 as per the latest census. The total number of Councillors of several Municipalities in the Division at the end of the year was 790.

Collection and Balance of Municipal Taxes.

The demand collection and balance of assessed taxes in several Municipalities in the division are as shown below :—

Total demand at the beginning of the year ..	Rs.	64,20,420
Collection during the year ..		55,15,470
Balance at the end of the year ..		28,83,274

Octroi

The total income under this item is as shown below :—

District	1964–65	1963–64
	Rs.	Rs
Bangalore Rural ..	4,09,551	4,27,787
Bangalore Urban ..	12,901	15,269
Tumkur ..	8,51,891	7,98,784
Chitradurga ..	6,79,707	5,04,013
Kolar ..	5,67,102	4,98,907–17
Bellary ..	3,01,379	13,62,160
Total ..	28,22,531	36,06,920–17

A total loan of Rs. 1,55,35,277-00 was sanctioned to the several Municipalities in Bangalore Division upto the end of the year. Loans

Births and Deths :—The total number of births was 13,644 (15,335) and total number of deaths was 3,900 (2,972) during the year. Public Health and Vital Statistics.

Education :—There were 31 Municipal High Schools as indicated below :—

District		*No. of Schools*
(1) Bangalore Rural	..	9
(2) Bangalore Urban	..	1
(3) Tumkur	..	4
(4) Chitradurga	..	7
(5) Kolar	..	8
(6) Bellary	..	2
Total	..	31

Nursery Schools were maintained by the Town Municipal Councils of Bangarapet, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Siddlaghatta, Gauribidanur and Chickballapur.

Water Supply :—The Town Municipal Council, Harihar in Chitradurga District as having protected Water Supply and 11 Municipalities had taken up the Scheme and the work was under progress. The supply of water in all the Municipalities in Bangalore Division was reported to be satisfactory. Public Safety and Conveniences.

Lights :—All the Municipalities in Chitradurga and Bangalore District and Hospet Municipality were provided with Street lights.

Drainage :—It is reported that drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 98,154 during the year in Hospet Municipality The underground drainage scheme costing 9 lakhs was under progress.

The financial position of the several Municipalities in the Division during the year was as shown below :— Finance

	Opening Balance	Receipts	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Estimate.	10,33,638	1,27,06 540	1,37,40,178
2. Actuals.	23,90,719	98,91,683	1,22,82,402
	Expenditure	Closing Balance	
1. Estimate.	1,28,62,968	8,77,210	
2. Actuals	1,02,43,174	20,39,228	

(*ii*) Mysore Division

The Mysore Division consits of 7 Districts, *vzi.*, (1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Shimoga, (5) Chikmagalur, (6) South Kanara and (7) Coorg District.

There were 57 Municipalities and 8 Notified Areas of Coorg District in the Division. During the year 41 Municipalities were reconstituted by election in several Districts of the Division. The area of the Division is 129-95 Sq. Miles and population as per census 1961 was 7,79,632.

Demand Collection and Balance of Revenue.

A comparitive statement of collections made during the year with collections made during the preceding year is furnished below :—

Year	Arrear	Demand	Total	Collection	Balance
1963—64	Rs. 30,79,321	62,10,567	92,89,888	58,61,555	34,28,333
1964—65	Rs. 34,28,333	1,05,00,036	1,39,28,369	97,88,387	41,39,982

Financial Position.

A Comparitive study of the financial position of the Municipalities for the last two years is noted hereunder :

Year	O. B.	Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Balance
1963—64	Rs. 33.18,818	2,10,64,606	2,43,83,424	2,05,21.320	38,62,104
1964—65	Rs. 38,62,104	2,21,66,512	2,60,28,616	2,13,48,724	46,79,892

(*iii*) Belgaum Division.

Number of Municipal Councils and constitution.

The total number of Municipalities in the Division during the year was 32 out of which 4 were Borough—Municipalities, 3 City Municipalities, 24 District Municipalities and 1 a Notified Area, at Dandeli in Karwar District. The Borough Municipalities were governed by the provisions of the B.M.B. Act, 1925 and the others by the B.D.M. Act, 1901.

Population

The total population of the Municipalities in the Division according to 1961 Census during the year was 8,25,755

Income and Incidence of Taxation

The aggregate gross income of the Municipalities in the Division excluding opening balance was Rs. 1,99,23,376 the total realisation from rates and taxes only being Rs. 99,10,328. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 12.01.

Recovery of of Municipal Dues.

The demand, Collection and balance of Municipal taxes were as follows :—

Name of the District	*Total demand including arrears*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1. Belgaum ..	19,30,987	10,52,785	8,78,202
2. Bijapur ..	26,34,895	11,87,620	14,47,275
3. Dharwar ..	19,11,873	8,87,875	10,23,998
4. Karwar ..	7,44,679	3,11,772	4,32,907
Total ..	72,22,434	34,40,052	37,82,382

Levy of Octroi

The total collection from Octroi was Rs. 64,70,276, during the year. There was no change in the system of collection of Octroi in any of the Municipalities.

Financial Position of the Municipalities.

The financial position of the Municipalities was as follows :—

	Rs.
Opening Balance ..	1,04,51,485
Receipts ..	1,99,23,376
Total ..	3,03,74,861
Expenditure ..	2,00,10,868
Closing Balance ..	1,03,63,993

Loans and Grants to Municipalities.

Loans and grants were sanctioned by Government to the Municipalities in the Division as under :—

Loans.—

	Rs. Ps.
Water Supply ..	2,00,000—00
Development of Dandeli Township.	3,00,000—00
Grant-in-Aid—	
(i) D.A.	7,62,758—00
(ii) Land Revenue and N.A. Assessment.	58,948—00
(iii) Pay and Allowances of Specific Health Staff.	27,048—00
(iv) Town Improvement and Modern Sanitary conveniences.	1,45,500—00

(*iv*) Gulbarga Division

General

Gulbarga Division consists of three districts; *viz.*, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. The area of the Division is 14,374 sq.miles and population as per 1961 census is 31,63,524 of which 26,95,260 is rural and 4,68,264 urban. There are 24 Municipal Councils in the Division. According to the provisions of Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, there are 9 City Municipalities and 14 Town Municipalities with the population varying from 6,000 to 9,8000.

Demand, Collecton and Balance of Revenue

The Demand, Collection and Balance of the Municipalities of the Division during the year was as follows :—

Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
76,29,859-93	51,42,708-41	24,87,151-52

Finance

The Income and expenditure of the Municipalities of the Division during last two years was as follows :—

Year	*Income*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
1963-64 ..	47,33,967-96	42,27,130-29
1964-65 ..	50,05,898-90	46,56,563-58

(vi) Local Development Works

During this year the Local Development Works programme was restricted to drinking water works only. However action to complete works of other categories which were pending completion was taken. Two thousand three hundred and seventeen works were approved and 1,338 were completed. At the end of the year 4,393 works were in progress.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,49,13,281 was incurred during the year.

(vii) Panchayats

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 came into force with effect from 1st November 1959. Elections to the Panchayats were held during 1960. There were 7,356 village panchayats and 149, town panchayats covering all the villages in the State.

Due representation was given to women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the panchsyats as per provisions of the above Act and the rules isaued thereunder. There were 14,816 Schedule Castes and 14,729 women members.

Usually, the panchayats met regularly and held 69,247 meetings. many of the panchayats there were no independent secretaries. The talatis (Shanbhogs) were therefore holding the charge of the panchayat secretaries in addition to their duties. They could not devote their attention to the panchayat work.

Most of the members of the panchayats were not educated. As the administration of panchayat was a new experience, the members required guidance. The provisions of the Act and the Rules issued thereunder were still to be understood by them. They were required to follow the prescribed procedure. Under these circumstances, the panchayats could not achive much progress in the field of developmental activities.

Two thousand three hundred and seventy-five developmental works like drinking water wells, roads drainage works, etc. at a cost of Rs. 81,29,743 were taken up.

In some villages remunerative assets like construction of shops for rental purposes, installation of flour mills, construction of market stalls, cattlle pounds were created at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,000 consisting of loan and grant.

A total amount of Rs. 2,69,92,169 was due to the panchayats by way of taxes, fees etc. A sum of Rs. 97,95,297 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 1,71,96,872.

Many of the panchayats had prepared panchayat agricultural production plans and implemented them. They had supplied improved seeds, fertilisers and improve agricultural implements.

(Viii) City Imrovement Trust Board, Bangalore

Sites

During the year, the total number of sites allotted and auctioned by the Board was 2,296. Out of which, 1,351 sites were allotted and the remaining 345 sites were auctioned.

Acquisition

The extent of land acquired by the Board during the year was 375 acres and 35 guntas (303 acres and 22 guntas).

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The total number of schemes pending at the beginning of the year was sixteen. Thirteen schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year finally under the City Improvement Trust Board Act and awards are being passed. Seven fresh schemes under the City of Bangalore Improvement Act involving a total extent of 423 cres 19 gutas and 216 cases were taken up.

A total extent of 420 acres, 31 guntas 233¼ sq. yds. was involved in 443 cases disposed of and the total amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 32,68,213-89.

Revenue Collection

As against the demand of Rs. 5,03,434.10 at the beginning of the year a sum of Rs. 31,747.72 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 4,71,686-38.

Finance

The schemes of the Board were got up on self supporting (io loss and no profit) basis. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 43,73,565 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 85,82,801. There were nearly 118 layouts and building works in progress. During the year a sum of Rs. 97,33,890 was spent for these schemes and the total realisations by the Board amounted to Rs. 1,17,04,397 during the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the Board during the year were Rs. 1,87,27,553 and Rs. 1,40,08,670 respectively.

(ix) The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board

The report is for the 62nd year of functioning of the City emprovement Trust Board, Mysore.

Acquisition

Five Schemes relating to Acquistion of properties were sanctioned by the Board during the year and acquisition proceedings were pursued and completed in 9 cases. Four schemes were sanctioned by the Government during the year for Acquisition of properties. 61 properties were acquired during the year. At the beginning of the year, the opening balance of the awards was Rs. 1,07,286.85. The awards passed during the year amounted to Rs. 4,40,318.28. Out of the total awards of Rs. 5,47,605.13 a sum of Rs. 1,48,273.91 was paid as awards during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,99,331.22, at the end of the year. The un-paid amount of awards represents cases referred to the Court for adjudication and cases where possession had not yet been handed over to the Board.

First and second stages of the straight Road scheme having been completed, the Board took up the acquisition work connected with the third stage. Awards have been passed in all the 116 Land Acquisition cases and approval has also been received from Government in all the cases.

Works

The total outlay on improvement and other works during the year was Rs. 16,80,661.84, including outlay on incomplete works of previous years. Repayment of loans amounted to Rs. 3,91,529.34.

The outlay under Trust Board funds and Special schemes was Rs. 1,67,053 and Rs. 18,186 respectively.

Building Sites.

One hundred and nine building sites were available for sale at the beginning of the year. 1616 sites were newly formed (of which 1,516 were residential sites and 100 industries sites), making a totl of 1,725 sites. Of this number, 950 residential and 69 Industrial sites were sold during the year. On 19 sites in different localities, the Board constructed model houses. At the end of the year 756 sites were left over for future allotment.

In addition to the allotment of sites at the general public, the Board had allotted sites to the N.C.C. Department, the Mysore Housing Board, and Railway House building Co-operative Society, or putting up houses.

The realization from sale of sites out of arrears and current demands amounted to Rs. 17,80,914 against the total demand of Rs. 27,29,618 leaving a balance of Rs. 9,45,605. Out of this balance, a sum of Rs. 3,57,614 represents the value of sites allotted to City Municipal Council along Dhanvatri Road and the New Statute Circle, in replace of which payment is still due.

The total number of sites formed during the year works out to 1780. The total number of sites on which model houses had been constructed or work was in progress, accounted to 194.

In addition, the Board formed a layout of 136 sites along Gokulam Road during the year.

Housing Schemes.

The total number of model houses constructed and disposed of by the Board during the year was 19, valued at Rs. 1,93,700. Including the amount left over for collection at the beginning of the year, on account of the balance value of houses allotted during previous years, the total demand for collection was Rs. 17,73,000. Out of this demand, the amount

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realised during the year was Rs. 3,64,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,95,000. The houses have been allotted on hire purchase basis.

Finance

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs.45,63,023 excluding the opening balance of Rs. 22,46,724 making a grand total of Rs. 68,09,747 the expenditure under all service heads and repayment of loans suspense account, etc., being Rs. 29,29,679 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 38,80,068 at the end of the year.

(x) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board

Area and Population

The area under control of the Sanitary Board are Mysore Mine, Nundy Droog and Champion Reef Mines with effect from 1st November 1964 as the Board ceased to have jurisdiction over the Municipal area after the formation of the Robertsonpet Town Municipality. The population of the Mining area is 80,430.

The Sanitary Board conducted nine ordinary meetings for transacting the business of the Board.

Epidemics

Plaugue.—The area was free from plaugue infection during the year.

Small Pox.—There were no deaths due to small pox during the year and vaccination was taken up to bring the epidemic under Control.

Vaccination.—Nine thousand six hundred and thirty-three Vaccinations were done during the year out of which 832 was Primary and 880 re-vaccinations.

Typhoid.—There were 14 deaths due to typhoid.

Dysentry and Diarrhoea.—There were no deaths under the above diseases during the year.

Births and Deaths.

There were 3,367 confinements during the year out of which 3,293 alive and 80 still birth [and 367 Labour cases were conducted in the Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet].

There were 856 deaths during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance

The demand collection and balance of assessed taxes of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board during the year were Rs. 1,88,373 Rs. 70,333, and Rs. 1,18,040 respectively.

(xi) Town Planning

General

Under the five year plans, the towns and cities of the State have been benefitted by one or the other developmental activity by way of locating new industries, administrative centres, educational institutions, etc.

These developmental activities have great impact on the towns and cities and hence it is necessary to have Master Plans prepared in advance, so that such activities cause no adverse impact on the towns, Master Plans are the only means to guide the over-all development of any town for the best advantage of the community. Further, the rate of increase in population in urban areas of the State, transport and construction activities are so rapid as to render advance planing indispensable under a Master Plan.

Schemes

During the year, nine centrally sponsored schemes were in operation and in addition to it here were 13 Master Plan schemes under State Sponsored Schemes.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Master plan.

1. *Master Plan for Bangalore Metropolitan Area.*— Preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan for Bangalore was in progress.

The following surveys were conducted for the study analysis and to gauge the nature of problems of the city for the purposes :—

Sl. No.	*Description*
1.	Origin and Destination Survey.
2.	Volume of traffic at the intersections.
3.	Parking demand.
4.	Speed and Delay.
5.	Sample Survey of Industries in Cubbonpet.
6.	Trade and Commerce.
7.	Engineering surveys.

The surveys pertaining to traffic and transportation were continued in colloboration with Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, The analysis of the survey data and designing of the road components were in progress.

Besides the above, detailed layout plans for residential and industrial zones in potential area of the city have also been prepared and sent to the City Improvement Trust Board for adoption.

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The preparation of a detailed layout plan for an Industrial Township at Yelahanka which is one of the proposed Ring Towns around Bangalore, was in final stages during the year.

2. *Preparation of a Master Plan for Belgaum City.*—The comprehensive Development Plan for the city was under preparation. Physical surveys in the developed areas were conducted. The detailed layout for different neighbourhoods were being finalised. In addition to this, the regional office attended to town planning cases referred to by the Belgaum Municipal Borough and other departments.

3. *Master Plan for Gulbarga City.*—Preparation of the Comprehensive Development Plan was under progress. The developed area were being worked out. The socio-economic surveys were conducted and the data analysed.

Physical surveys were also conducted for Shorapur Town to prepare the town map.

4. *Master Plan for Mangalore City.*—Comprehensive Development Plan for Mangalore was under progress. Layout plans for new developments were also prepared. Systematic socio-ecnomic surveys on sample basis were conducted in the city.

5. *Master Plan for Hubli-Dharwar.*—The preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan for Hubli-Dharwar was under progress. Detailed proposals for the development of control areas were under final stages. Socio-economic surveys were conducted for the two cities.

6. *Master Plan for Bhadravathi.*— Deails regarding Demography and socio-economic conditions were complied and studied. Fields surveys were also taken up. The final proposals of Outline Development Plan for Bhadravathi and environs were under progress. A similar study and proposals for Shimoga were also under progress.

7. *Master Plan for Mysore.*—An office started functioning form 10th April 1964 and collected data on Demography, Socio-economic conditions, etc. Field surveys were also conducted. The base map of Mysore was brought up-to-date and the proposals for Outline Development Plan were under progress.

8. *Master Plan for K.G.F. City.*—An office for the preparation of a Master Plan for the K.G.F. City and the Office started functioning from 15th April 1964.

Data regarding Demography, socio-economic condition, etc., were collected and field surveys were conducted. The preparaton of outline Development Plan was under progress. Besides the above, the physical surveys of Bethamangala and Kolar Towns were taken up.

9. *Master Plan for Dandeli-Region.*—Demographic and socio-economic details were collected. Preparation of base maps of important towns and detailed study maps of North Kanara District was under progress.

Preparation of layouts for town extensions of Sirsi, Dandeli, Karwar, and other urban centres in the district was also taken up simultaneously.

State Sponsored Schemes

In addition to the above scheme, 13 State-sponsored Scheme were in progress during the year.

During the year a total number of 138 layouts for town extensions, village rehabilitations road improvements, etc., have been prepared, scrutinised, approved and sent to the concerned authorities.

Layouts plans were also prepared for adoption by the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore and Mysore.

Survey of Towns.

During the year, survey and preparation of base maps for five towns were completed and similar work for six more towns were under progress.

Grants and Outlay.

During the year, an allotment of 2.97 lakhs was provided under State Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 5.98 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, in the budget estimate for 1964-65. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1.45 lakhs under the State Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 4.17 lakhs under the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes as compared with the expenditure of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for 1963-64 under State and Rs. 3.83 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The amount provided by the Government of India for the Centrally-Sponsored schemes during the year was only 3.50 lakhs as against the States' Budget provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

The reduction in the expenditure under the State sponsored schemes, which has been more than off-set by the increase in expenditure under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1964-65 is due to transfer of the establishment expenditure of the Mangalore Master Plan Unit for State Sponsored to Centrally-Sponsored Scheme.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

The Administration of the Revenue Department has been divided into four divisions, as noted below :—

1. BANGALORE DIVISION.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions

		During 1963-64	1964-65
1.	Bangalore Urban ..	817.7 m.m.	1178.5 m.m.
2.	Bangalore Rural ..	811.8 m.m.	1015.6 m.m.
3.	Kolar ..	506.3 m.m.	881.9 m.m.
4.	Tumkur ..	497.2 m.m.	662.3 m.m.
5.	Chitradurga ..	461.5 m.m.	591.4 m.m.
6.	Bellary ..	592.5 m.m.	785.4 m.m.

The seasonal condition was fair in all the Districts. Scarcity relief works were started in Harapanahalli, Hadagalli, Kudligi, Siruguppa and Mallapur Taluks of Bellary District to provide labour to the poor people affected by drought.

Area under Cultivation.

The gross area under cultivation in the several District in the Division during the year was as follows :—

1.	Bangalore Urban	1,15,937 Acres
2.	Bangalore Rural	7,78,740 Acfs
3.	Kolar ..	7,02,657 Acres
4.	Tumkur ..	14,41,373 Acres
5.	Chitradurga	12,92,991 Acres
6.	Bellary ..	14,82,470 Acres

Assignment Lands.

Out of 28,676 applications for grant of land 18,708 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 9,968 applications. The extent of land disposed of was 17,381 Acres 35 Guntas.

Tenancy Cases.

Out of 1,663 cases under the Tenancy, 754 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 909 cases.

Tanks

There were 1,509 Major Tanks and 5,998 minor tanks. The repairs and improvements to tanks were taken up generally in the order of the urgency by the Public Works Department.

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Accidental Fire Cases

There were 598 cases of accidental fires in the Division 17 persons and 152 cattle died as a consequence of these fire accidents. The value of property lost is Rs. 10,92,310—38. Cash grant aggregating to Rs. 33,772—00 was distributed to the victims.

Relief Works

Due to untimely rainfall in Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bellary District, relief works were taken up to provide employment to the agricultural labour inneed of employment. The number of relief works undertaken and the amount spent in this regard are as follows :—

District	*No. of works*	*Money spent*
		Rs.
1. Kolar ..	17	15,248—16
2. Tumkur ..	..	32,546—03
3. Chitradurga ..	167	2,53,925—85
4. Bellary ..	34	62,762—08
Total	218	3,64,482—12

Takavi and Other Loans.

The total amount granted as loans in the division was as follows :—

1. Land Improvement Loan ..	5,73,750—00
2. Takavi Loan ..	9,14,425—00
3. Fruit Culture Loan ..	3,000—00
Total ..	14,91,175—00

The position of arrars of the loans was as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Takavi Loan	31,74,772—01	4,20,594—36	27,54,177—64
Land Improvement Loan.	24,65,837—23	2,89,971—80	21,75,865—43

Land Revenue

The position of arrears of Land Revenue in the Division was as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,02,18,501	1,33,98,431	68,200-70

Irrigation Works

(a) *Vani Vilas Sagara.*—The total extent of land irrigable under Vani Villas Sagara was 18,000 acres. The position of

arrears of water rate and contribution under this reseraoir was as follows. This includes the additional leavy of water rate and fines on T.T.

Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs. 2,87,838—56	2,47,096—42	40,741—94

(*b*) *Marconahalli Reserovtt.*—An extent of 14,063 Acres 07 guntas comes under this reservoir.

The position of arrears of water rate and contribution under the project was as follows :—

Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,64,842—07	88,180—13	6,76,661—94

II. Mysore Division.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions

The average rainfall in the several deistricts of the Division during the year was as follows :—

	During 1964-65
1. Mysore	.. 983—00 mm
2. Mandya	.. 1034—00 mm
3. Hassan	.. 1044—00 mm
4. Chickmagalur	.. 2373—00 mm
5. Shimoga	.. 1938—00 mm
6. South Kanara	.. 3584—00 mm
7. Coorg	.. 2760—00 mm

Area under Cultivation

The gross area under cultivation in the Division was as follows :—

1. Mysore District	.. 12,02,239 Acres
2. Mandya District	.. 5,85,281 ,,
3. Hassan Distrit	.. 7,46,323 ,,
4. Chickmagalur	.. 5,30,538 ,,
5. Shimoga District	.. 7,36,985 ,,
6. Coorg District	.. 2,85,627 ,,
7. South Kanara	.. 6,27,330 ,,

Assignment of Lands

Out of 76,525 applications for grant of land 42,617 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 33,858. A total extent of 31,961 acres 25 guntas of land is disposed off on darkhast.

Tanks

There were 1,294 major tanks and 15,978 minor tanks. 130 major tanks and 436 minor tanks were restored during the year.

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Accidental Fire Cases

There were 678 cases of accidental fire. 6 persons and 91 head of cattle died on account of fire accidents. The loss of property was estimated at Rs. 14,05,304-00. A sum of Rs. 32,737-00 by way of cash and building materials worth Rs. 26,114-00 were granted to the victims of the accidental fire cases.

Takavi and other Loans

The total amount granted as loans in the Division was as follows :—

Takavi loans	..	Rs. 12,41,745-00
Land Improvement Loan	..	Rs. 12,06,465-00

The position of arrears of those loans has as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Takavi ..	19,85,667.00	6,11,538.00	13,74,129.00
Land Improvement loans	8,68,974.00	2,08,201.00	6,60,773.00

Land Revenue

The position of arrears of Land Revenue was as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue..	1,28,42,965	90,97,191	37,45,774

Irrigation Works

Visweswaraiah Channel :—The entire length of Visveswaraya main channel and its branches and distributaries continued to be service throughout the year. The area under irrigation during the year was 1,12,575 acres. The position of arrears of water rate and contribution arrears and under this channel was as follows:—

Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
77,27,601.00	26,52,292.00	50,75,309.00

Bhadra Left Bank Channel :—Under this channel an area of 14,375 acres was under cultivation.

Bhadra Right Bank Channel :—Water was allowed since June, 1964 under this channel a total extent of 30,877 acres of land comes under the atchkat of the channel.

Tunga Left Bank Channel.—Under this channel an area of 14,721 acres was under cultivation.

Tunga Right Bank Channel.—Under this channel an area of 30,877-00 acres of land come under the achkat. The

position of arrears of water rate under this project was as follows :—

Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,06,407 00	5,69,175 00	16,37,232 00

Anjanapur Reservoir in Shikaripur.—An extent of 16,222 acres of land was irrigted under the project.

The position of arrears of water rate and contribution under the Reservoir was as follows :—

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water Rate ..	89,245 00	58,288 00	30,956 00
Contribution ..	8,040 00	3,251 00	4,789 00

III. Belgaum Division.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions

The average rainfall in several districts of the Division was as follows :—

	During 1963-64	*During* 1964-65
Belgaum	2,438 38 mm.	739 60 mm.
Bijapur ..	652 07 mm.	791 00 mm.
North Kanara ..	2,384 00 mm.	2,998 02 mm.
Dharwar ..	591 25 mm.	496 00 mm.

Due to inadequate rainfall in the Athani, Parasgad, Gokak and Ramdurg Taluks of Belgaum District suspension of Land Revenue was granted.

Due to excessive rains in some parts of Bijapur District, recovery of land Revenue was suspended totally and partially according to the conditions of crop.

The seasonal conditions were satisfactory in the other Districts.

Assignment of Land

Out of 991 applications pertaining to grant of land 566 applications were disposed of granting an extent of 1,042 acres 5 guntas of land.

Tenancy Cases

449 cases were instituted by tenants and 3,565 cases were instituted by Land-lords under the Bombay Tenancy and

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Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. Out of these 107 cases filed by tenants and 769 cases field by land-lords were pending decision.

Relief Works

Scarcity work was taken up costing Rs. 7,75,984 in some parts of Gokak, Parasagad, Chikodi, Athani, Raibag, Ramdurg, and Sampagaon Taluks of Belgaum District.

Due to untimely rains in some parts and heavy rains in some other parts in Bijapur District, a sum of Rs. 4,40,600-00 was spent on scarcity works.

In Dharwar District also scarcity relief works amounting to Rs. 11,28,000—00 was spent.

Takavi Loans

The amounts advanced during the year were as follows :—

	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.
Tagavi Advances ..	41,51,290—00	29,24,099—00

Amount put down for collection and the amount collected during the year was as follows (including interest).

Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,52,82,176—00	76,19,404—00	76,62,772—00

Land Revenue.

The position of arrears in the Division during the year was as follows :—

Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,97,25,157—00	1,44,04,590—00	53,20,567—00

IV. Gulbarga Division.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

The average rainfall in several districts of the division during the year was as follows :—

	During 1963-64	*During* 1964-65
Gulbarga	920 mm.	854 mm.
Raichur	659 mm.	880—15 m.m.
Bidar	1,054 m.m.	772—76 mm.

The rainfall in Gulbarga District exceeded the District average by 137-7 m.m. The rainfall in Bidar and Raichur Districts was not sufficient and wide spread. Due to unfavourable seasonal conditions, Khariff as well as Rabi crops were

affected in Bidar District. Similarly some parts of Raichur District also were affected for want of timely rainfall.

Area under Cultivation

The total area in the Division under different crops was 56,07,031-00 acres (53,57,698 acres 38 guntas).

Assistant of Land

Out of 427 applications pertaining to assignment of land (except Bidar District) 325 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 102 applications. The total extent of land assigned was 317-37 acres (2,026 acres 27 guntas).

Tenancy

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, was in force in this Division during the year. In Raichur District 25,107 tenants held an area of 3,13,535—04 acres. In Gulbarga District 50,298 tenants held an area of 9,14,465—11 acres under tenancy out of which 489 tenants surendered their rights over an extent of 2,381-18 acres. Therefore no cases of eviction in these districts.

Tanks

There were 746 Major and 364 minor tanks in the Division. Out of them 29 Major and 5 Minor tanks were restored by the Public Works Department.

Accidental Fire Cases

There were 288 cases of fire accidents in the Division during the year. Cash grants amounting to Rs. 33,452-00 were distributed to the sufferers as a measure of relief.

Relief Works

No relief works were taken in Gulbarga and Raichur Districts. In Bidar District a sum of Rs. 3,12,017 95 was spent for scarcity relief works.

Takavi Loans

An amount of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned in Raichur District and an amount of Rs. 5,48,260 was sanctioned in Bidar District.

Land Revenue

The position of Land Revenue arrears in the Division was as follows :—

Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	(In Rupees).	
2,02,84,563—92	80,18,158—27	1,22,66,405—65

(ii) Survey Settlement and Land Records Department.

Maintenance Work

The details of work done during the year in respect of each division was as follows :—

Bangalore Division.—Measurement of work was completed in respect of 7,413 villages involving 21,047 blocks. Classification was done in 3,192 villages in respect of 12,708 blocks and Band Phani work in respect of 16,982 blocks in addition to disposal of 9,141 mutation cases involving 1,30,638 hissas was also done. The mobile party have disposed of 9,050 cases involving 26,444 hissas, 2,518 Hadbust cases relating to 1,868 villages were disposed during the period.

Mysore Division.—Measurement work was completed in respect of 15,181 blocks in addition to 6,512 Mutation Phodi records. The Mobile Parties have disposed of 3,064 Mutation cases involving 5,013 hissas. Classification and Bandh Pahani work was done in 7,399 and 8,560 bolcks respectively. Kaval Phodi work was completed in 919 blocks.

Belgaum Division.—The Boundary dispute and non-agricultural measurement cases in respect of 5,034 cases involving 10,098 numbers comprising of 6,055 hissas were completed in addition to sub-division of survey numbers comprising 2,189 hissas. A sum of Rs. 1,72,096-64 was recovered during the year including the arrears towards the cost of Hissa survey.

Gulbarga Division.—Re-survey and Hissa Survey work was taken up in 27 villages. Out of 27 villages involving 6,294 survey numbers, 11 villages involving 1,982 survey numbers were re-surveyed and classified and Hissa Survey work in respect of 63,920 hissa was completed in addition demarcation and phodi work in 2,024 villages comprising 4,803 survey numbers. Akar work in respect of 219 villages comprising of 33,404 hissas was completed.

The following other important activities were taken up by the Department.

Detection of unauthorised sales and leases.—29 unauthorised sales and leases were noticed during the year 29 cases were set right.

Encroachment of Government Municipal Lands.—Nine hundred and forty-one encroachment on government and Municipal lands in four districts of Belgaum Division were detected during the year and action was taken to regularise them.

Reclassification work.—Eighteen Reclassification parties functioned during the year and the main functions attended to by them were :

(*a*) Disposal of Darkhast Phone regarding Alienation Acquisition cases, Record of Rights, Mutations and Hadbust cases pending in the Taluk.

(*b*) Measurement and marking of the Topographical change in the field caused due to formation of new channels irrigation projects, new roads, etc.

(*c*) Classification of wet and garden lands under different sources of water supply.

(*d*) Classification of lands irrigated by new sources of irrigation.

(*e*) Measurement of alluvial and delluvial lands.

(*f*) Conversion of one tenure to another.

(*g*) Verification of phut kharab brought under cultivation.

On completion of the work in some of the Taluks, offices of ten reclassification parties were wound up during the year.

Cadestral Survey of Inam Villages.—The scheme of cadastral Survey of Inam villages was taken up on an intensive scale and the work was attended to in Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and Hassan Districts. Out of 574 unsettled villages, detail survey work was completed in 460 villages and Hissa Survey work was completed in 104 villages.

Prevention of Fragmentation and consolidation of holdings work.—The scheme is in operation in 4 Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, North Kanara and Dharwar of Belgaum Division. The scheme is included in the Third Five-Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 18.70 lakhs with a target of Rs. 11.61 lakhs acres of land expected to be

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consolidated. During the year, on area of 1.58 lakhs acres has been consolidated with an outlay of Rs. 2.24 lakhs.

Revision Settlement.—The Revision Settlement operation was taken up in the entire New Mysore State and the entire State was divided into 38 zones. A special staff was sanctioned during the commencement of the year for the introduction of Revision Settlement work and preparation of new Akarbands.

During the year 20,03,231 entries comprised in 18,737 villages have been written in respect of P. K. entries, 24,74,334 entries comprised in 10,813 villages have been completed in respect of Akarband entries and 18,29,067 entries of conversions have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 9,63,647 has been incurred during the year in respect of the establishments of Superintendents and the Assistant Superintendents for Settlement.

Business Statistics.—There were 1,400 references pending at the beginning of the year. 13,298 references were received making a total of 14,698 references. Out of these 13,484 references were finally disposed leaving a balance of 1,214 references at the close of the year.

Finance

The total earning of the Department during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,28,655-98 and the total expenditure during the year under various heads was Rs. 56,35,338-00.

CHAPTER V

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(i) Food Supplies

General.

The general food policy of the State during the year was not only directed towards stabilisation of prices but also towards handling of a grave situtation wherein Government had to step in to take strong and various measures, just short of the monopoly system of procurment of foodgrains adopted during the Second World War and the post Independence years and also introduction of informal rationing in the Bangalore City Corporation Area. " The stresses and strains on the food economy which had began to be felt significantly from the second half of 1963 continued unabated during the major part of 1964 also.

Control Orders

The Control Orders relating to the licensing of Foodgrains Dealers and Millers, licensing of Rice Mills, restricting the movement of rice from the State to places outside the State and the South Zone and from those places into the State continued to be administered by the Department. Arrangements were made to distribute wheat products at selling prices fixed by the Department as per allotments made by Central Government from the Roller Flour Mills within the State and from Madras State. Regulated distribution of sugar was made under the provisions of the Sugar Dealers licensing Order 1962 and the Sugar Control Order, 1963.

The Food Corporation of India sponsored by the Government of India was established in January 1965. Its branch Head-quarters at Bangalore is under the Regional Manager. The Corporation undertakes purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of food/grains and other food-stuffs. The establishment of the Food Corporation Unit in Bangalore will have a direct bearing on the foodgrains economy of the State. As the Central Government Godowns were taken over by the Food Corporation of India, the State Government made arrangements with the latter to draw their requirements.

Price Stabilisation Scheme

During the calendar year 1964, the prices of essential foodgrains like rice, ragi and jola were showing an upward trend. This was an indirect

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consequence of the procurement of rice in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras. It was observed that the movement of rice from Andhra Pradesh to Mysore State was not adequate owing to the restrictions placed on the movement. Government of India were therefore moved for urgent supplies of stocks of rice to Mysore State. Accordingly a quantity of 25,000 tonnes of rice was allotted by the Government of India to Mysore State for the period from July 1964 to end of December 1964. This qouta was re-allotted among the needy Districts and was distributed through Fair Price Shops. Besides an adhoc-quota of 20,000 tonnes of wheat was given to the State by the Government of India, in addition to normal monthly quota of 10,160 tonnes of wheat for distribution through Fair Price Shops. Informal rationing was also introduced in Bangalore City Corporation Area from November 1964.

The Essential Articles (Price Control) Order, 1963.—This Order also continued to be in force during the year without any change.

The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 and the Rules made thereunder continued to be in force

Export of Rice Products.—During the period, the restriction on the export of puffed or parched or beaten rice outside the Southern Zone imposed by the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Order 1957 continued to be in force in the State. In view of the difficult conditions that prevailed in the State during the year, no allotment was made to the manufacturerers or exporters of these products in the State.

The Mysore Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1964.—This Order came into force with effect from 1st April 1964. The salient features of the new Orders were that every dealer who at the commencement of the new Order held a valid license granted under the Mysore Foodgrains Dealers licensing Order 1963 shall within two months of such commencement and every person applying for licence after such commencement, shall before his licence was issued to him, deposit with the licensing authority security of the value of Rs. 1,000 if his annual turn over was Rs. 10,000 or more or Rs. 500 if his annual turn over was less than Rs. 10,000 for the due performance of the conditions subject to which the licence was granted to him.

The State Government issued two separate orders relating to the licensing of food-grains dealers namely (1)The Mysore Foodgrains (Retail) Dealers Licensing Order 1964 and (2) The Mysore Foodgrains (Wholesale) Dealers Licensing Order 1964. Both the Orders came into force from 1st September 1964.

Paddy or Rice.

The stocks of paddy and rice (in tonnes) procured on Government account and by Co-operative Societies up to end of March 1965 were as follows:—

	Paddy	*Rice*
On Government account ..	42,750	1,818
By Co-opertaive Societies ..	60,387	2,855
Total ..	1,03,137	4,673

Distribution of Wheat

Monthly allotment of Imported wheat was being made by the Government of India according to the availability of stocks with the Government of India. In order to reduce the strain on the supply of rice, an ad-hoc allotment of 20,000 tonnes of wheat was made by the Government of India and this was drawn from the Central Depot at Avadi during the period from September 1964 to November 1964.

Wheat Products.—A monthly quota of 2,500 tonnes was fixed by the Regional Director (Food), Southern Region, Madras from Madras Flour Mills in addition to the quantity manufactured by the Roller Flour Mills in the State.

Sugar

The Mysore Sugar Dealers Licensing Order 1962 was brought into force with effect from 31st Dcember 1963 to have a check on the activities of dealers who deal in sugar on wholesale basis. There are 1,271 licensees under the said Order.

Action was taken to implement the Sugar Control Order, 1963 as per directions of the Government of India.

The Government of India fixed an allotment of 9,000 tonnes of sugar to the State per month from the factories in and outside the State.

Food Godowns

There were in all 54 godowns with a total capacity of 53,550 tonnes under the control of the Food Supplies Department.

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(ii) Civil Supplies Department

The following Orders relating to textile were administered by the Department of Civil Supplies :—

(i) The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.

(ii) The Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948.

(iii) The Cotton Textile (Export Control) Order, 1949.

(iv) The Textiles (Production by Powerloom) Control Order, 1956.

Powerlooms working on non-cotton yarn were regularised and cases relating to bifurcation and shifting of powerlooms were enquired into and reports sent to the Textile Commissioner.

The Cotton Control Order, 1955 continued to be administered by the Department. The Department obtained returns regarding stock-position of cotton from traders and furnished them to the Textile Commissioner.

The Control on the production of cloth and the prices of certain common varieties of Textiles was introduced during the year and such " Controlled Cloth " was put out for sale.

The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1957 continued to be in force. The Government of India allotted 2,81,400 tonnes against the State's requirement of 5,92,910 tonnes. Apart from distribution of cement through Cement Stockists, supplies of cement were arranged direct from factories to Government Departments, local bodies, industrial undertakings and other bulk consumers.

The Kerosene (Price Control) Order, 1963 issued by the Government of India and the Essential Articles (Display of Prices) Order, 1962 issued by the State Government were enforced.

In the context of rising prices, the Department kept watch over the trend in prices of certain essential consumer goods.

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING.

(i) Agriculture and Food Production

Shri M. Mallaraj Urs, B.SC., B.SC. (Agri.), (Edin), continued to be the Director of the Department of Agriculture and Food Commissioner throughout the year.

General

The rainfall varied from 130 to 200 inches on Ghat Regions to about 15 inches in the scarcity areas of North and North East Parts of the State.

Comprehensive research Schemes on important crops like Paddy, Ragi, Sorghum, Oil Seeds, Wheat, Maize, Sugarcane, Cotton and Tobacco were continued in order to have more effective research work on particular crops, besides development schemes taken up for increasing the production of commercial crops like oils seeds Cotton, Sugarcane.

The Agriculture Department administered two Agricultural Colleges at Hebbal and Dharwar, six Agricultural School and five Gramasevaks Training Centres. There is a Workshop Wing attached to G.T.C. Kudige for training sons of the village artisans in making agricultural implements.

Plan Progress

With the end of the year 1964-65 (31st March 1965) the IV Year in the III Plan has been completed. The target of additional food production envisaged in III Plan Programme is 10.12 lakhs tones, thus raising the level of the food production to 48.50 lakhs tons by the end of III Plan period.

During 1964-65 the target of additional production was 2.99 lakhs tons. As against this, the anticipated achievement is of the order of 2.239 lakhs tons.

Soil Conservation

During the year the contour bunding work continued. An area of 42,133 acres have been bunded as against the target of 1 lakh acres. Work under the Soil Conservation research scheme at Hebbal was in progress and the Soil Survey has been done in an area of 28,077 acres as against the target of 40,000 acres.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.

The object of the scheme is to develop the area under the following four projects:—

(1) Tungabhadra Project (Raichur side).

(2) Tungabhadra Project (Bellary side).

(3) Bhadra Project.

(4) Gataprabha Project.

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In addition to this scheme, special schemes have been undertaken, under each project for reconditioning of land for contour border strip method of irrigation. The following are the project-wise units established for the purpose :—

(1) Tungabhadra Poject (Raichur—2 Units).
(2) Tungabhadra Project (Bellary—3 Units).
(3) Bhadra Project (3 Units).
(4) Gataprabha Project (3 Units).

Layouts by contour border strip method has been taken up in Tungabhadra Project (Raichur side) where 468 acres has been covered till March 1965. This work has also been taken in Ghataprabha Project area and an extent of 517 acres has been covered.

Minor Irrigation

The following minor Irrigation Schemes were undertaken under the Agricultural section at a total estimated cost of Rs. 750 lakhs during the III Plan period.—

(1) Construction of new wells.
(2) Well boring scheme.
(3) Supply of electrical pumpsets on Hire Purchases system.
(4) Diesel Oil pumpsets.
(5) Extension of power lines.

During the year 9,062 irrigation new wells construted as against the target of 10,000 new irrigation wells.

Well Boring Scheme.

At present there are 16 well boring machines under the control of the Department. During 1964-65, 34 borewells have been completed.

Pumpsets

During the year 2,445 electrical pumpsets and 2,372 Diesel pumpsets were distributed to the needy farmers.

Extension of Power Suply.

During the year 6,291 electric pumpsets were energised.

Intensive District Agricultural Programme.

This scheme aimed at intestification of various improved Agricultural practices in one of the selected districts in the State with adequate facilities for supply and service Agicultural machinery improved seeds and fertilisers. If also envisaged extending loan facilities to farmers for purchase Agricultural Implements etc. The district selected was Mandya.

Food Production

Appreciable work has been done by the Department during the year as disclosed by the following particulars :—

Land reclaimed by Tractors	..	3044 acres.
Land serviced by Bulldozers	..	5929 acres.
Fertilisers distributed	..	98,096 tonnes.
No. of wells completed	..	9062
Bore wells completed	..	34
Pumpsets issued : Electrical	..	6412
Diesel Oil	..	2342

Manufacture and Distribution of Urban compost:Incentive was created in the farmers to purchase compost from Municipalities by grant of subsidy of Rs. 2 per ton for transporting the same to their fields, as a result of which demand for urban compost has increased which indirectly encouraged the local Bodies to take up composting. A total quantity of 1,68,990 tons of urban compost and 11,67,883 tons of Rural compost was produced during the year as against the target of 4,00,000. The area benefitted was 6,82,391 Acres and the anticipated increase in food production from the application of manure was 68,239 tons. The Municipalities were also encouraged by grant of loans to purchase tractors for manufacture of compost on a large scale.

Setting up Seed Farms—Multiplications of Improved Seeds:—

Seed Farms producing foundation seeds: 81.

Foundation Seeds produced.		*Quintals.*	*Kgs.*
Paddy	..	2149	42
Ragi	..	565	27
K. Jowar	..	553	44
R. Jowar	..	528	43
Groundnut	..	590	67
Wheat	..	303	71
Gram	..	96	27
Others	..	141	8
Bajra	..	9	15
Navane	..	41	85
Sugarcane	..	5,64,150	sets.

Plant Protection

General Plant Production measures were conducted in the State during the year at a cost of Rs. 15.910 lakhs.

An area of 4,82,000 acres was treated with pesticides and fungicides against the attack of pest and disease during the year. A comprehensive plant protection scheme was in operation. A plant protection Officer at State Level with Assistant Plant Protection Officer at Divisional level and Plant Protection Assistant at District level were in charge of this scheme.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

A target of 6,20,000 acres was fixed to be covered by Japanese methd of paddy cultivation during the year; against which 2,96,907 acres were achived.

Area brought under Improved Agricultural Practices during the year is 29,45,629 acres as against target of 40.4 lakhs.

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(ii) Forest Department

Extent of Forest Area

The forest area of the State showed a decrease of 6.05 Sq. Miles from 13598.08 Sq. Miles to 13592.03. This decrease was due to the fact that while an area of 6.50 Sq. Miles was added, an area of 12.55 Sq. Miles was released for cultivation and other purposes. Out of the area of 13592.03 Sq. Miles an extent of 12,105.37 Sq. miles was under the control of the Forest Department and 1,486.66 Sq. Miles was under the control of Revenue Department.

Survey

A total area of 21,263 acres or 33.22 Sq.Miles was surveyed during the year.

Communica-tion and Buildings

No new roads, bridges, culverts were constructed. A few quarters were constructed and certain additions were made to the existing quarters.

Protection of Forest

The checking of forest produce in transit was intensified. There were 12 preventive units, six of them being headed by Gazetted Officers and the others by the Range Forest Officers. Adequate measures were taken to control fire accidents. Free Grazing was found detrimental to the natural regeneration of important species. Attempts were accordingly made to reduce the damage due free grazing . Spike diseased was noticed in certain area in Shimoga and Coorg Circles.

Silviculture

The Silvicultural systems adopted were mainly Selection, Selection-*cum*-imporvement, clear-felling, coppices with or without reserves. The natural regeneration was by seeds, rootsuckers and coppice. In deciduous regions regeneration of Hopea, Termhinalia tomentosa, Terminalia Paniculata, Dalbergia latifolia, Xylia Xylocarpa, Lagerstromia Lanceolata was fairly good. Sandalwood regeneration was also good though there was a gradual depletion of natural stock and almost virtual extermination of the species from some of the areas which were released for cultivation.

Artificial regeneration was taken up to supplement nature regeneration and improving the quantity of growing stock by plantation of only Teak, as well as with an admixture of Eucalyptus and other important hard woods and softwoods besides raising large scale plantations of sogftwoods, Industria woods, firewood species and and cashewnut. Artificial regeneration by sowings and plantationgs in trenceh mounds was also adopted in areas taken up for soil conservation.

Exploitation

The exploitation of timber, firewood, and bamboos was generally done in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans or approved synopsis. Dead, dying, spiked, and over mature sandalwood trees were extracted departmentally. The exploitation of minor forest produce was done by private agency.

Timber

The total quantity of timber extracted and sold for the principal items :—

Name of species	*Extracted*		*Sold*
1. Teak	.. in '000 (Cft.)	2,275	2,670
2. Non-teak	.. in '000 (Cft.)	8,330	7,705
3. Speepers	.. in '000 (number)	485	801
	in '000 (Cft.)	33.4	33.4
4. Teak-ploes	.. in '000 (number)	20.6	2.5
5. Non-teak poles	.. in '000 (number)	1.4	2.5
6. Firewood	.. in '000 (Cft.)	4,074	1,619

Supplies made to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Bhadravathi, the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. Bhadravathi, the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory Shimoga and the Government Wood Preservation Plant,, Bhadravathi were 34,538 tons of firewood and 38,306 tons of Charcoal. Besides 22,284 tonnes of bamboos were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravathi.

Sandalwood :—The yield was 2,135 tons of goodwood and 449 tons of white chips. The prepared goodwood was mainly supplied to the Government Sandalwood Oil Factories at Shimoga and Mysore. Some quantity was released from the Government Sandalwood Depots to the public on sale. A small quantity was released at concessional rates to Carvers and Handicraft artisans.

Raw materials for Wood Based Industries :—The quantities of timber and bamboos made available to various industries were.

(*a*) *Timber*	*in '000 Cft.*
1. M/s. The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,	808
2. Chip Board Factory of M/s. The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Limited.	83

3.	M/s. The Western India Match Co., Limited.	446
4.	M/s. Doddannavar Bros ..	146
5.	M/s. Matches Goa Ltd. ..	5
6.	M/s. The Mysore Commercial Union Limited.	288
7.	M/s. Mysore Match Co., Ltd. ..	97
8.	M/s. Veneer Mills, Mysore ..	67
9.	M/s. Husur Plywood Works Ltd. ..	47

(*b*) *Bomboos.*

1.	M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1664 Tonnes
2.	M/s. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. ..	85,327 Tonnes
3.	M/s. Shree Transport Co., Kerala ..	13,278 Tonnes

A large quantity of bamboo was made available to the private purchasers., free grantees and privilege holders.

Minor Forest Produce :—Ivory was the only Minor Forest Produce collected by the department which was raleased to Artisans and Carvers. The quantity collected was 138.852 Kgs. The other Minor Forest Produce and the Tanning Bark Produce was leased under the Tender-*cum*-Auction sale system. Some quantity of Minor Forest Produce like bamboos, canes, stones, metal etc., was released on permits at the sanctioned rates.

Forest Industries :—The following Wood Working Units were managed by the department :—

(1) The Jai Hind Saw Mills, Dandeli.
(2) Government Saw Mills, at Joida, Belgaum.
(3) Government Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravathi.
(4) Government Saw Mills, Shimoga.
(5) The Central Wood Working and Furniture Works Shop, Tumkur.
(6) Government Saw Mill, Murkal.
(7) Wood Seasoning Kiln, Murkal.
(8) Wood Seasoning Kiln, Dandeli.
(9) Wood Preservation Plant, Dandeli

In addition, the Department engaged two private Saw Mills in Belgaum Circle, one at Alnavar and the other at Kirwatti, the employees being paid wages at sanctioned rates.

The Revenue for the year was Rs. 978.11 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 468.94 lakhs registering a net surplus of Rs. 509.17 lakhs.

Development Schemes

The schemes under the State Plan and those sponsored by Centre were implemented during 1964-65 also which was the Fourth Year of the Third Five Year Plan, to secure long range development of Forest resources and to improve the output through better techniques of extraction of Forest produce and development of Forest communications. The allotment was Rs. 369.93 lakhs under the State plan and 39.30 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored schemes.

The total expenditure incurred during the year under State Plan Schemes, Centrally sponsored schemes and under 119 Capital Outlay" was as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) State Plan Schemes ..	84,75,678
(ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	22,36,820
(iii) 119-Capital Outlay ..	3,03,959

Welfare Activities of Backward and Schedule Tribes

Welfare amenities were extended as usual to the Backward and Scheduled Castes by granting them Timber and hutting materials at concessional rates for their *bona fide* use.

In order to better the standard of living of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, they were largely employed in Forest Works.

As per the new Policy of Government, the several labour societies were allotted coupes for extraction of forest produce and there by the financial resources of the societies were improved.

Seventeen colonies of Kunbies continued in their settlement in Shimoga Circle during the year.

Under Kanara Privilege rules, the Backward and Scheduled Caste persons were given the maximum benefits by granting free supply of Agricultural timber and Hutting materials.

Wild Life Preservation :—The existing wild life and bird sanctuaries were maintained during the year.

The existing rules for the preservation of Mysore Wild Animals and Wild Birds were enforced rigidly.

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During the year 34 Special Big Game Licences, 37 Big Game Licenses and 71 Small Game Licenses were issued and a sum of Rs. 9,290 was realised towards Game License Fees.

Wild Life Week was celebrated by conducting public meetings in all the Towns and Educational Institutions.

Miscellaneous

An area of 13,081.59 acres of Private Forest was brought under Section 35 of the Indian Forest Act in Belgaum Division as the owners of such Forests resorted to reckless exploitation of the valuable Forest Produce in the Forests.

Elephants :—The strength of Elephants at the end of the year was 128.

(iii) Co-operative Department

General

The progress of the co-operative movement in general continued to be satisfactory during the year ending 30th June 1965. Credit, Marketing and consumer Co-operatives made remarkable progress during the year.

The number of societies in the State steadily increased during the year. Out of 26,377 inhabited villages, 25,067 were covered by the Co-operative Societies working out to 95%. The total membership of these societies stood at 35.15 (34.09) lakhs during the year.

The total deposits as on 30th June 1965 amounted to Rs. 31.97 (Rs. 26.83) crores. The working capital of the societies increased from Rs. 138.25 crores as on 30th June 1964 to Rs. 160.31 crores as on 30th June 1965.

For the year ending 1965 a sum of Rs. 7,64,25,277 (Rs. 5,23,19,000) has been contributed by the State Government to different types of societies towards share capital.

During the year a sum of Rs. 33,27,731 was paid under plan Scheme and a sum of Rs. 70,23,593.42 under non-plan schemes, by the Government for construction of godowns, sheds, purchase of trucks and for working capital, etc.

Co-operative Credit

The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore which is the Apex Bank, continued to meet the financial requirements of all 19 affiliated banks situated at district level. On 30th June 1965 50 Central institutions,

and 11 primary socieites were indebted to the Bank as members. The paid up share capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 172.82 (Rs. 168.59) lakhs. The State Governments share contribution was Rs. 70.90 lakhs. The loan that it issued to the Society amounted to Rs. 2548.29 (Rs. 1805.16) lakhs. The Bank had a working capital of Rs. 19.67 crores during the year. The loan advanced amounted to Rs. 18.20 crores. The cash in hand in Bank and investments were of the order of Rs. 1.82 crores.

District Co-Operative Central Banks

The total number of District Central Co-operative Banks continued to be 19, covering the entire State. The Central Banks at the district level financed the Primary Societies and also served as Banking Centres for the co-operative Institutions, in the Districts. These Banks played a vital role in dispensing credit to a large section of the agricultural population in the State. These Banks and the Primary Societies were given subsidy for crediting it towards the special Bad Debt Reserve Fund for meeting eventual losses if any. In addition to financing the Primary Agricultural Credit Society, these Banks financed other types of Co-operative Institutions, such as, Urban Co-operative Bank, Employees' Co-operative Societies, Marketing and Processing Society, frming consumer societies, etc. The paid up share capital was Rs. 4,78,87,000 (Rs. 4,49,72,000). The loan advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 54,86,91,000 (Rs. 38,60,37,000). The amount recovered was Rs. 49,32,69,000 (Rs. 35,55,96,000). There was an over due of Rs. 6,60,01,000 (Rs. 5,74,59,000).

THE MYSORE CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., BANGALORE.

This is the Central Organisation for Primary Land Development Banks in the State and is the apex financing agency for long term loans in the State. As on 30th June 1965, the paid up share Capital of the Bank was Rs. 90.75 lakhs, of which the share held by the Governmnet amounts to Rs. 40 lakhs.

The Central Land Development Bank floats debentures on the security of the un-encumbered mortgage with the previous sanction of the Trustees. The Registar of Co-operative Societies is the Trustee of the Bank. The Government of Mysore, Guarantees the repayment of the principal and payment of interest on the debentures floated by the Bank. During the year XXIII series debentures valued at Rs. 250.00 lakhs were floted and were fully subscribed.

The paid-up share capital, reserve and other funds of the bank respectively amounted to Rs. 90.76 lakhs and 24.15

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lakhs at the end of June 1965. The working capital of the bank amounted to Rs. 12,00,000 composed mostly of debenture borrowings.

Primary land Mortgage Banks

As on 30th June 1965, ther were 155 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State with a membership of 1,83,074 and paid up share capital of Rs. 71,60,000. The Reserve and other funds of these Banks amounted to Rs. 11,34,000 and their working capital stood at Rs. 9,97,70,000. During the year, these banks advanced long term loans to the tune of Rs. 3,06,89,000 and recovered Rs. 56,91,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 9,00,35,000. The overdue as on 30th June 1965 amounted to Rs. 38,09,000. 70 Banks earned net profits of Rs. 2,53,000 and 85 societies worked at a loss of Rs. 3,72,000 during the year under reference.

Marketing Societies

At the end of the year, there were 249 Primary Marketing Societies, 5 Central Marketing Societies and one State Marketing Society. The former provincial Marketing Co-operative Society was constituted as State Co-operative Marketing, Society Ltd., The sales of the Society during the year was Rs. 570.12 lakhs.

Procurement of Food Grants Through Co-operatives

During the year certain significant development took place in regard to food grains marketing. The State Government selected 200 Co-operatives in 1964-65 to undertake purchase of foodgrains on behalf of Government. The Government fixed prices for purchase of paddy, rice and Jowar at different levels and also fixed selling rates for these grains.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

There were 10 Co-operative Sugar Factories registered as on 30th June 1965 located at Pandavapur and Kalamuddan doddi in Mandya District, Kampli and Kamalapur in Bellary District, Mugutkhan-Hubli and Sankeswar in Belgaum District, Gowribidanur in Kolar District, Bidar, Hiriyur in Chitradurga District and Kollegal in Mysore District. The Sugar Factories at Kampli, Pandavapura and Sankeswar had gone into production.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

There were 5 spinning mills as on 30th June 1965. The fixed income of the mills valued at Rs. 1,44,66 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operatives

There were 3 State Level Weavers co-operative Societies for Cotton, Silk and Wool with a membership of 667 societies and 33 individuals contributing Rs. 13,41,000 as share capital. Of this capital, Government's contribution was Rs. 5,12,000. They had a Reserve Fund and other funds amounting to Rs. 21,29,000.

Co-operative Farming Societies

There were 391 Co-operative Farming Societies with total membership of 10,014 with paid up hare capital of a Rs. 13.14 lakhs and a total working capital of Rs. 45.70 lakhs.

56,093 acres were commanded under the Schemes. Out of this 36,334 acres were under cultivation. Of the land brought under cultivation 3,958 acres were irrigated and 32,379 acres unirrigated lands.

Irrigation Societies

The number of societies remained the same at 35 during the year. The societies have under command an area of 9,024 acres (8,804) acres.

Milk Supply Co-operatives

There were 330 (275) societies during the year. The Bangalore Dairy Milk Supply Society came into operation during 1963-64 to cover a jurisdiction of 40 miles around Bangalore City, comprising of three Districts, *viz.*, Bangalose, Kolar and Tumkur. There are 260 Co-operative Societies under the scheme and 13,745 milk producers have taken up memberships, contributing Rs. 2,17,410 as share capital. Government have contributed Rs. 5,00,000 as Share Capital to 100 Societies at the rate of Rs. 5,000 each. 72 Societies are supplying milk to dairy on an average of 4,790 litres per day.

Consumers Co-operatives

There were 13 Wholesale and 1086 (714) Primary Consumers Co-operative Societies during the year.

Housing Co-operatives

Government advances loans for the constructions of dwelling houses through the co-operative housing societies The Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation is an Apex institution having an area of operation over the entire State. As on 30th June 1965 there were 639 Primary Housing Societies. The Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation had a membership of 1,028 and share capital of Rs. 6.15 lakhs and reserve of Rs. 1.85 lakhs.

Scheme for construction of Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the agency of Co-operative Housing Societies :—

The Scheme envisages issue of loans ranging from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000 bearing interest at 2 per cent for construction of houses on the security of the site and the building on completion. In addition to the aforesaid, timber, worth Rs. 200 is sanctioned free of each member for the purpose. There were 259 (230) societies with membership of 45,167 (28,000) during the year. The share capital contribution sanctioned by Government stood at Rs. 3,000,000. Government sanctioned loan of Rs. 27,22,712. The number of houses constructed during the year was 733.

The Mysore State Co-operative Union Ltd., Bangalore

There were 39 units in the State at 2 units per district except Bidar with two additional units for package programme in Mandya District. During the year the number of units were raised from 39 to 52. These additional 13 units were allotted to the big Districts in addition to the existing units.

During the year 15,973 societies had to be audited of which 15,755 were completed leaving a balance of 218 societies.

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(iv) Marketing

During the year the following four Agricultural Produce Markets Acts were in force :—

Agricultural Produce Markets Act.,

(1) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939.

(2) The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939.

(3) The Hydetabad Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1339 Fasli.

(4) The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act 1933.

There were 88 (85) Market and 66 (65) sub-markets 3 new Markets were brought under the purview of the Markets Act. The year witnessed a substantial increase in the overall arrivals of regulated commodities. The total income derived and the expenditure incurred during the year were Rs. 39,47,716 and Rs. 23,38,401 respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 16,09,315 as against the income of Rs. 42,21,639 and expenditure of Rs. 28,06,935 and surplus of Rs. 14,14,686 during the previous year.

Weights and Measures Act

The Mysore Weights and Measure (Enforcement) Act, 1958, was in force throughout the State. 9,61,443 units of Metric weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 4,96,490 was collected as stamping and licencing fees. 971 prosecutions were launched aainst the affenders of weights and Measures Act all over the State out of which 326 cases ended in convictions with a total fine of Rs. 13,385.

Warehousing Acts.

The following warehousing Acts were in force for the regulation of warehousing business in the different regions of the State :—

(1) The Mysore Warehouses Act 1951.

(2) The Bombay Warehouses Act 1947.

(3) The Hyderabad Warehousing Regulations 1358 Fasli.

(4) The Madras Warehouse Act 1951 ; and

(5) The Coorg Warehouse Act 1951.

Four Warehouses were opened and one warehouse was closed bringing the total number of State warehouses to 40 and central warehouses to 8.

The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act

Six Markets were selected for the location of primary grading units in addition to 18 markets where primary grading units have already been established.

Atta.—Grading of Atta under Agmark was continued in Bangalore.

Eggs.—Eggs were continued to be graded and 39 poultry Farms undertook grading of eggs on voluntary basis. The total number of eggs graded during the year was 20,18,620 (22,22,602).

Oranges.—The grading of orgnges by the Coorg Orange growers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore was continued.

Honey.—Two grading stations and five sub-packing stations for grading of honey under Admark were sanctioned and honey valued at Rs. 1,97,438 was graded.

Financial Assistance

A total amount of Rs. 3,32,000 (Rs. 3,55,000) was given by way of loans to the market Committees for the development of Regulated Markets.

The following schemes of the Department were continued.

(1) Integrated scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence.

(2) Scheme for conducting Marketing Survey and Research.

(3) Scheme for Development of Regulated Markets.

(4) Scheme for Grading of Ghee, Butter, and Ediale Oils.

(5) Scheme for warehousing.

(6) Scheme for grading of Agricultural Commodities in Regulated Markets and Marketing Co-operatives.

(7) Scheme for training of staff of Regulated Markets and Marketing Department.

(8) Scheme for Establishment and Development of live stock Markets.

(9) Scheme for Experimental grading of Beetle-nuts.

Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence.—

The scheme envisages the dissemination of market news and Intelligence through Regional Radio Stations of A.I.R. at Bangalore and Dharwar and also through publications. Markets news and Market Intelligence in respect of 102 commodities that prevailed in 112 Markets were disseminated through the Radio. Daily market rates were also broadcast both in the morning and evening by the A.I.R. Station, Bangalore. Compilation was on daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly bulletins of information regarding the arrivals and prices of commodities in respect of several markets were continued.

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Copies of monthly bulletins in Kannada were printed and distributed to all village panchayats, Farmers Forums Marketing Co-operatives, Regulated Market Committees and various officers in the State.

Scheme for conducting marketing survey and Research.—

The drafting of reports on marketing of Mangoes and Jaggery and brochures on Marketing of Garlic and groundnuts were completed.

Scheme for the development of Regulated Market.—

A sum of Rs. 3,42,000 was given in the form of loans to 17 markets.

Scheme for grading of ghee, butter edible oils.—

Six laboratories and 7 sub-packing stations were established for grading of ghee, butter and edible oils and action was taken to start grading of groundnut and coconut oil at Bijapur and Mangalore respectively.

Scheme for grading of Agricultural Commodities.—

The grading of paddy cardamom, coconut, groundnut, Jaggery and wheat Atta was continued.

Scheme for training of staff.—

Three officers of the Marketing Department were deputed for training in Agricultural Marketing conduced by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India, Nagpur and six market Secretariates of Market Committees were also trained at Hyderabad and Sangli.

Scheme for establishment of live stock Markets.—

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was given to each of the two markets for the establishment of live stock markets at Sankeswar and Bailhongal.

Scheme for warehousing.—

Four more warehouses were open and one warehouse was closed.

Grading of Arecanuts.—

The scheme was continued.

CHAPTER VII

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

General

The policy of the department mainly continued to the planning and organising the different animal husbandry activities of the State which may be broadly classified under breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

Contagious Diseases.

Rinderpest.—Bangalore, Gulbarga, Bidar and Mangalore were mostly affected by this disease 30 (1) villages with a bovine population of 62,193 (—) were affected by this disease. To control this, 35,031 (nil) animals were protected, the largest number being in Bangalore. Particularly in Bangalore City, the disease took a very heavy toll because of the existence of about 30,000 cross breed cattle which were highly susceptible to the disease. These cattle were spread throughout the City and presented a difficult problem in successfully organising a mass vaccination campaign in the city.

Veterinary Institutions.

At the commencement of the year, there were 583 (570) veterinary institutions including those under the control of National Extension Service authorities.

Veterinary Education and Training

9 (19) Candidates were deputed for training in dairying at Bangalore and Karnal. 3 (1) candidates were deputed to Poona for training in Sheep and Wool Technology.

Foreign Training.

During the year 6 (4) officers were deputed to foreign countries for higher studies in different fields of animal husbandry and veterinary services. 3 (6) officers deputed abroad for higher studies returned during the year. 9 (10) officers were under training in several foreign countries. 3 (2) Officers were deputed for further training at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.

Veteri Co .

During the year 360 (336) students were on the rolls of the College studying in the several classes including the pre-professional class. Of these 80 (76) were in Pre-Professional, 78 (85) in I B.V.Sc.. 81 (59) in II B.V.Sc., 64 (58) in III B.V.Sc., and 57 (58) in Final B.V.Sc., Classes. Out of 107 students that appeared in April, and September 1964, 58 students passed without ordinance in the Final Examination.

Development Schemes.

Under the III Five Year Plan Rs. 43.90 (26.30) lakhs were provided for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development schemes during the year.

Key Village Schemes.

During the year all the 24 key Village Blocks continued to opeate in the State benefitting as many as 33,241 (33,007) villages.

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERY. SERVICES

Free Bull Scheme.

The scheme of distributing breeding bulls to the *bona fide* breeders in the State continued to vest with the respective taluk boards as in the previous year. Under the scheme, 50 breeding bulls were allotted for distribution in the State by the Taluk Boards.

Sheep and Wool Development

Under Sheep and Wool Development Scheme, the three supervisory units at Kolar, Bijapur and Hospet and the Wool Analysis Laboratory at Ranebennur were also continued.

(ii) Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal.

The Institute continued to manufature and supply on a commercial scale, the required biological products for the control of epizoological diseases in the State and for sale outside the State.

Production

The year opened with 1,95,600 (7,72,800) doses and 16,773 (41,808) cc. of various biologial products. During the year 54,36,250 (55,76,242) doses and 11,23,651 (24,77,021) cc. were prepared. Out of these 53,37,300 (56,54,000) doses and 11,09,397 (25,00,656) cc. were issued for use.

The biological products prepared and issued from the institute were H. S. Vaccine, B. Q. Bacterin, R. P. Serum, Anti-Rabiv vaccine, Anthrax Sapponine vaccine, Freezedried Ranikhet Vaccine, Sheep pox vaccine, Goat Pox Vaccine, Fowl Pox Vaccine, Pigeon pox vaccine pox vaccine and normal saline, etc.

(iii) Amrithmahal Section.

Livestock.—The strength of 4 economic farms at the beginning of the year was 1,945 (1,907). During the year, there was 227 (331) births and 201 (138) deaths. 83 (127) bullocks were sold in auction, leaving 1,861 (1,945) animals at the close of the year.

Financial Position.—The total receipts of the section for the year were Rs. 45,289.93 (Rs. 49,638.88) as against an expenditure of Rs. 69,547.58 (Rs. 71,784.02).

(iv) Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

There were 708 (789) heads of cattle at the beginning of the year and closed with 748 (708).

The total expenditure of the Station during the year Rs. 1,26,867.77 (Rs. 1,24,810.49). The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 1,45,842.27 (Rs. 1,46,154.89).

(*a*) COMPOSITE LIVESTOCK FARM AND RESEARCH STATION.

In all 290.27 acres (295 acres) were under cultivation during the year compromising 8—18 acres (29—30 acres) under horsegram 63—12 acres (172.10 acres) under maize 97.32 acres (nil) under nandiyan, 58.03 acres (nil) under Kakijola and 63.03 acres (52—35) under irrigated crops. From these, 1,015 kgs. (810 Kgs.) of horsegram 294 Kgs. (471) of maize 209 kgs. (nil) of nandiyal 195 kgs. (nil) cultivated fodder were obtained.

(*b*) GOVERNMENT CENTRAL POULTRY FARM, HESSARGHATTA.

At the beginning of the year, there were 19,823 (20,846) birds and the year closed with 34,225 (19,283). 5,34,672 (6,59,565) eggs were produced. Of these, 4,22,465 (52,286) were sold for table, 1,05,172 (1,37,287) were sold for inoculation and 1,12,207 (22,285) were sold for hatching. Besides, 33 (42) Department staff and 24 (32) private persons were trained in Poultry breeding.

(*c*) GOVERNMENT STUD FARM, KUNIGAL.

The year opened with 30 (45) mares and 21 (22) foals both Government and private owned and closed with 26 (30) mares and 21 (23) foals.

The receipts and expenditure of the farm during the year were Rs. 2,86,452.95 (Rs. 1,62,905.28) and Rs. 1,69,681.93 (Rs. 1,69,183.28) respectively.

(*d*) DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM, KOILA.

Agricultural Operations.—52 (52) acres were put under cultivation. Of these 6 (13.5) acres were undér grains and 1 (4.5) acre under pulses. 534 (671) tons of green grass and fodder obtained was fed to the stock direct.

Livestock.—The year opened with 297 (294) and closed with 283 (295) consisting of 94 (114) Dharwar, 11 (4) Sindhi, 81 (81) Gir 17 (13) local graded 82 (70) Hollikar and 43 (50) Murrahs.

A total quantity of 1,11,506.2 (10.532.4) litres of milk was obtained from the cows and the she buffaloes.

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERY. SERVICES.

(v) Special Development (Crash) Programme.

1. Intensive Cattle Development Programme.—The Intensive Cattle Development Crash Programme was sanctioned by Government at a total cost of Rs. 54.32 lakhs.

The scheme was initiated at the fag end of the year 33 Artificial Insemination Units were started at the close of the year in Bangalore District. Expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 3.85. lakhs.

2. Sheep Development (Crash).—Government have sanctioned the following schemes under this programme during the year.

(1) Introduction of Bannur Breed (Mutton Type) of sheep among farming communities in Bangalore Milk Shed area.

(2) Production of white wooled rams in large numbers.

3. Introduction of Mutton and Wooly type of Sheep outside Bangalore Milk Shed area.

(vi) Fisheries.

Fishing Season and Fish landing.

The fishing season of the year was better than that of the previous year in the South Kanara coast. The quantity of fish landed on the Mysore Coast during the year was 1,19,185 (99,463) M. tons.

Mechanised Fishing.

A quantity of 2,,000 M. tons fish valued at Rs. 7.73 lakhs was landed by the mechanised boats during the year.

Fish Preservation and Processing.

The number of fish curing yards on the coasts run by the department continued to be 30 as in the previous year. A quantity of 746 (850) M. tons of salt was supplied to the fishermen to cure fish.

There was 12 Ice plants and cold storages in the State, out of which 8 were run by this Department. During the year 1,124 (1,098) M. tons of ice was manufactured, cold storage facilities were provided to the extent of 1,020 (1,039) m. tons and deep freezing facilities were provoided to the extent of 244 (177) m. tons. The total receipts by the office, providing cold storage and freezing facilities during the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,557 (Rs. 1,13,274).

Fish Marketing.

Total marine fish landings during the year were estimated at 1,19,185 (99,463) m. tons. A quantity of 239 m. tons of frozen prawns, 4.66 m. tons of frozen frog legs and 17 m. tons of canned shrimp was exported to USA and UK earning foreign exchange.

Fishery by products.

The production of fish oil, guano and manure is not taken on large scale although the State can provide good scope for those industries. Small units scattered on the coast were extracting oil and guano.

During the year, 1,435 (13) m. tons of sardine oil 2,533 (189) m. tons of guano and 3,384 m. tons manure were produced. 2 (3.8) m. tons of crude shark liver oil and 1.2 (13) m. tons of shark livers were supplied to the Government Oil Factory, Calicut for purification and extraction of oil.

Research

Inland fisheries Research Station, Bangalore primarily meant for applied research on fisheries was mainly attending to seed production particularly that of cyprinus Arpio varieties and conducting fishing operations in the Hessaraghatta tank with the latest fishing nets with a view to study the efficiency of the gears. The station conducted 91 (197) breeding experiments on production of seed of cyprinus carpio out of which 75 (76) experiments were success full resulting in 4,55,000 (4,73,150) hatchings. Fingerlings reared out of these hatchings were supplied to C.D. Blocks, private pisciculturists and departmental units and a revenue of Rs. 3,711–50 (Rs. 4,100–25) was realised. By conducting fishing operations the Station realised a a revenue of Rs. 5,661–30 (Rs. 4,949–50).

The fisheries Technological Laboratory at Mangalore was engaged in developing the process for improving the quality of processed fish and fish products. Work on purification of sardine oil and semi-dried prawns processing was being handled in this laboratory. The laboratory was also used for inspection of the exportable products of fish for their quality control, A new building for the locating this laboratory at Malpe was under construction.

Inland Fisheries.

The rivers , reservoirs and tanks from the main source for fresh water fisheries. There were 2,700 major tanks, 30,000 minor tanks, 26 reservoirs and 3,800 miles of river and channel stretches. The development of fisheries in inland waters which programme included survey of water sheets, fish seed collection, rearing and and stocking, conservation and exploitation was undertaken by the department.

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During the year a revenue of Rs. 60,586 (Rs. 57,873) was realised by the issue of fishing licences. By auction of fishery rights a sum of Rs. 36,664–52 (Rs. 49,839–59) was realised. In addition, Rs. 31,559–10 and Rs. 23,975-32 were collected, towards the sale of fish caught departmentally and the sale of fish seed respectively.

Socio-Economic Work :– The work in this field consists of education of fisher children, training of fishermen in mechanised fishing, promotion of co-operative efforts among fishermen, etc.

There were 45 (38) fisheries schools functioning in the State ; out of which 13 were High Schools and 32 were Primary and Middle Schools in which 9,464 (8,321) students were studying.

To train the fishermen in mechanised fishing, two Training Centres one at Mangalore and the other at Karwar were run by the department. During the year 160 candidates were trained at these two training centres.

Training for the inland fishermen in fish culture nursery practices and modern methods of fishing in deep water, etc., was being given at the Inservice Training Centre, Bangalore. During the year 30 fishermen were trained in the Training Centre.

There were 98 (99) Fishermen Co-operative Societies ; out of which 3 were Marketing Unions functioning in the State with the total membership of 19,580 (18,842) and the share capital of Rs. 7,70,071 (Rs. 6,95,209). Financial assistance by way of share capital contribution grants towards managerial cost, long term loans, etc., was given to these co-operatives to the tune of Rs. 7,48,535 (Rs. 2,19,963–88).

Finance

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 55.99 (Rs. 53.54) lakhs and the revenue was Rs. 13.47 lakhs exclusive of subvention from the Government of India.

CHAPTER VIII

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

(i) Commerce and Industries Department

Licensing of Industries under the Industries Act.

During the year 82 applications under several categories have been received, out of which the Government of India have granted licence in 30 cases and rejected 33 applications. The remaining 19 applications were pending with the Government of India. The Government of India have issued certain revised procedure for Industrial Licensing and classifying the Industries as large, medium, and small scale Industries units based on the value of the fixed assets, invested or proposed to be invested on the unit. According to this classification, 26 applications were received for registration during the year, out of which 6 cases were considered and registered and 9 rejected. The remaining applications were pending consideration of Government of India.

State aid to Industries Act.

The rules under this Act came into force from January 1962. A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was allotted in the Budget during the year 1964-65 for assistance to industries. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,64,825 were sanctioned in 25 cases and disbursed. The total recoveries during the year was Rs. 1,76,000.

Mahila Samajas.

There are about 200 Home Industries Institutions and other Social Welfare Organisations in different parts of the State. The Department of Industries and Commerce sanctions maintenance grant in aid to these institutions ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. A sum of Rs. 88,940 has been paid as maintenance grant in aid to 174 institutions. Besides equipment grants, buildings grants are also being granted to the institutions wherever necessary.

Small Scale Industries

Fourteen schemes were taken up for implementation during the year under Small Scale Industries Programme with a total cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs.

The Department is running 7 model carpentry and smithy centres situated at Gulbarga, Bellary, Shimoga and Mangalore. The object of the Scheme is to impart training to rural blacksmiths and carpenters in modern

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techniques of production to improve their workmanship. During the year, 134 artisans were trained (89 Carpenters, 45 Smiths) and goods worth Rs. 1,38,570–62 were produced and goods worth Rs. 1,28,443–29 were sold.

Ceramic Cottage Industries Centres.—The Scheme was wound up.

Leather Common Facility Centres.—The Scheme is intended to provide facilities to shoe makers who are not in a position to compete against large factories. The centres are located at Bangalore, Dharwar, Raichur, Belgaum and Gulbarga.

Small-scale Industries Community Development and National Extension Scheme.—The scheme covers 15 training-*cum*-service centres as part of activities of the Department in National Extension Scheme Blocks. Three centres have started working and other 12 centres are expected to start functioning early after completion of erection of machinery and internal wiring work. Out of budget provision of 1.54 lakhs, a sum of Rupees 1.28 lakhs has been spent during the year.

Manufacture of Bicycles :—The machineries purchased were ordered to be disposed of to a private party as the Scheme did not work well.

Pottery Centre at Madikebeedu:—The Scheme had provided for the manufacture of decorated pottery were and to afford some facilities to the artisans engaged in the work. The centre was under the control of the Director, Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore. An expenditure of Rs. 0.51 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

Craft Co-operative Societies :—The Scheme provides financial and technical assistance to Co-operative Societies organised by artisans of particular trade for improvement of their standard of living. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme.

Loans to Small-scale Industries :—The Scheme provides financial assistance to Small-scale Industries units. During the year a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided under the Scheme.

Loans to Raw material Depot :—Financial assistance to the raw material depots, one managed by the Mysore Small Industries Corporation and another by the Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Bangalore, is given for stocking raw materials, (non-ferrous metals and leather) and to arrange for proper distribution among the small scale industries units in the State. A sum of Rs. one lakh (Rs. 50,000 for each depot) has been provided in the budget.

Grant-in-aid to Mysore Small Industries Corporation :—The Scheme was meant for the payment of staff charges for the Management of Industrial Estates by the Mysore Small Industries Corporation. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was provided in the budget for the year.

Establishment of Common Facility Centres in Industrial Estates:—The Scheme provides for the establishment of common facility centres in the industrial estates for the benefit of small-scale industrialists. According to this, such centres are proposed to be started at Harihar, Mangalore and Gulbarga. The centres will start functioning after the machineries are erected.

Sales Emporia :—The two sales emporia established were ordered to be closed, since they were working under loss.

Manufacture of Roofing Tiles :—The Scheme was under the administrative control of Director of Porcelain Factory, Bangalore. The centre produced 44,522 roofing tiles as 996 ride tiles 2,460 wire cut bricks during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 51,700 was incurred on the scheme.

Defence Production programme :—The department is having a defence production requirements of Government of India through the small-scale industries in the State. The small scale industries units who come forward to take up the manufacture of articles of defence requirements, have been requested to register themselves with this Department and also the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi and Development Commissioner, New Delhi. The Development Commissioner and Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi have also been requested to supply the latest list of defence requirements which can be taken up by the Small-scale Industrial Units in the State.

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Hire Purchase Scheme.

The object of the Scheme is to provide facilities to small-scale industries units for acquiring machines and equipments on easy instalment basis. Applications received from small-scale industries units are being recommended to National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, after verification, and this Scheme was sponsored by the said Corporation in 1966. During the year, 515 hire purchase applications were recommended to the National Small Industries Corporation for the supply of machinery worth Rs. 1,27,79,000.

Power Supply.

The Department of Industries and Commerce was recommending the applications for the supply of power to the small scale units to the Mysore State Electricity Board previous to the inauguration of the Sharavathy Project. The power supply to the State has become abundant and there was no need to recommend any case for supply of power now.

Allocation of Raw Materials Iron and Steel

The Government of India allocated foreign exchange ceiling of Rs. 3.47 lakhs for the period October 1964 March 1965 for sponsoring of import applications for iron and steel and distributed the above allocation to the eligible units using stainless sheet, tin plates, M.S. wire and tool and alloy steel.

Handlooms

There are 1,80,899 handlooms in the State. The total number of handlooms that have been brought into the co-operative fold and the position in respect of cotton, woollen and silk handlooms in the State is as under :

	No. of Societies	*Loans under Co-operative fold*
Cotton ..	513	84,781
Woollen ..	146	16,034
Silk ..	77	7,984
	736	1,08,799

During the year, art silk and pure silk fabrics amounting to about Rs. 26.32 lakhs were exported to foreign countries.

Power-Looms

The Power Loom scheme was introduced in the handloom Sector to augment the output of cloth and increase standard of living of the weavers.

Handicrafts

For the development of handicrafts schemes, the final provision for the year was to the tune of Rs. 2.75 lakhs. Against this provision, a sum of Rs. 2.43 lakhs has been spent on various handicrafts schemes.

Rural Industries Projects.

Two projects in the State one at Dharwar and another at Tumkur covering the taluks of Dharwar and Hubli and Tumkur and Gubbi respectively.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs (Grant Rs. 6.00 lakhs) loan Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided by the planning commission during the year and a sum of Rs. 9,94,614-75 was spent during the year.

Government Electric Factory.

During the year, the Factory continued to Manufacture Electrical transformers of various capacities, Survey Instruments like Dumply levels prismatic compassess, ranging rods, etc., structural materials and bakelite articles.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided under IV Five-year Plan for expansion of the transformers and scientific instruments.

Government Porcelain Factory Bangalore.

The Concern completed eighteen years of operation after the commencenment of production in technical collaboration with M/s. N.G.K. Ltd., Japan, during the year the Factory yielded a record production of 3,090 tons of insulators and realised sales of Rs. 124.00 lakhs.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore :— The State owned Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore is engaged in the production of pure silk. The total production during the year is Rs.7,75,915 sales realised is Rs. 12,34,546 earning net profit of Rs. 59,897.

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore :—The State owned concern is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of soaps valuing Rs. 82,13,898. Sales realised is Rs. 1,31,18,618 resulting in a net profit of Rs. 17,64,748

Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore, Shimoga :— The State owned sandalwood oil factories located in Mysore and Shimoga engaged in the distillation of sandalwood oil producing oil worth of Rs. 129.26 lakhs. Sales were

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conducted worth Rs. 178.07 lakhs resulting in a net profit of Rs. 8.06 lakhs, workers engaged were 325.

Government Silk Filature, Kollegal :—The State owned silk filature at Kollegal has produced 27,52,312 Kgs. raw-silk. A quantity of 3,603.660 Kgs. was sold. Silk shirtings were very popular, and in demand. A quantity of 4,623-750 metres was sold during the year. Two hundred Kgs. of twisted silk was sent by Air to Rabat, the capital of Moracco and thereby earned foreign exchange up to Rs. 40,000.

The State-owned Central Workshop, Mercara :—It is engaged in the servicing and repairs of motor vehicles and highways machinery with a saw mill wing. The total value of production is Rs. 2,30,445 and the gross profit earned is Rs. 48,070. The number of workers engaged during year is 520.

The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.—The State owned industrial concern is engaged in the manu facture of agricultural implements and tools such as mumtees, pick-axes, Hammers, shevels, crowbars sheet-metalware, etc., produced goods worth of Rs. 36,54,073-00 and sales conducted is Rs. 34,60,283 with a net profit of Rs. 4,88,406.

Government Spun Silk Mill, Channapatna.—The State owned Concern is engaged in the manufacture of spun silk and Noil Yarn of all counts and carpets, and produced during the year spun silk 37,064 Kgs. Noil yarn 35,822 Kgs., fabrics, 1,19,878 metres, carpets 3,600 yards. Total sales during the year is Rs. 33,36,809.00 earning a net profit of Rs. 4,01,033-00.

The New Government Electric Factory.—The new Government Electric Factory has been functioning as an industrial establishment of the State Government since 1961. The estimated cost of the project as sanctioned by Government is Rs. 777.33 lakhs. It is licensed for productions of transformers, motors, switchgear consisting of switches, switch boards. General shop building was completed. The transformer factory was nearing completion, motor factory and switch-gear factory were making satisfactory progress with board production was commenced on 6th January 1964 and the value of production was Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The factory has not yet gone into production to an appreciable degree.

The total number of artisans trained during the year was 402 and draughtsmen 47.

Against the planned number of 60 trainees. so far 51 Indian engineers and foreman deputed to A.E.G, factories have returned after training and the remaining three are under training.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works Limited.—The Mysore Iron and Steel Works Limited, Bhadravathi which is a State-owned Government Concern was converted into private company with effect from 30th June 1961. The production during the year is Rs. 749.99 lakhs and the sales realised is 1,008.80 lakhs resulting in a net profit of Rs. 68.78 lakhs.

A special feature of the year is that a quantity of 4,769 tonnes of ferro Silicon was exported to various countries and foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 45.00 lakhs was earned thereby.

Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited.—The Company is manufacturing electricity meters, water meters, P.V.C. Cables, wires, radio receivers, band switches, capacitors, lighting arrestors and loud speakers. The sales conducted during the year was Rs. 1,50,18,224 with a net loss of Rs. 5,59,104.

The Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore.—This is engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and malt extract produced goods worth of Rs. 28,13,979 and sales realised during the year is Rs. 30,72,068 earning a net profit of Rs. 1,76,872.

The Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Mysore.—The Company has produced goods worth of Rs. 12,09,014 and sales realised is Rs. 16,75,828 with a net profit of Rs. 34,172-49.

The Mysore Small Industries Corporation Limited.—A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs has been provided during the year and a sum of 13.13 lakhs has been spent. The complete spill over works of the previous year at Jamkhandi, Shiralakoppa, Kolar Gold Fields, Bijapur, Mercara and Bellary were continued. The construction of six sheds each in the Industrial Estates, Tumkur and Dandeli also taken up as well as the construction of six additional work sheds at Industrial Estates at Bangalore. All the sheds were under various stages of construction at the different Industrial Estates.

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Mysore Sugar Company Limited, Bangalore.—The Factory achieved production of both sugar and alcohol. The quantity of sugarcane crushed during the working season of this year, *i.e.*, 278 days was 3,70,375 tonnes and the quantity of sugar produced was 35,553 tonnes and alcohal 9,17,181 gallons with a net profit of Rs. 6,70,540.

Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited.—The production during the year was about 2,300 tonnes. The manufacture and erection of penstock pipes at Matatila and Uriam projects and gate works at Chod were some of the important works completed during the year. 48 major works and 118 minor works were completed during the year and 29 major and 108 minor works were taken up for execution. There are about 47 minor and 57 major works in various stages of progress.

The Mysore Chemical and Fertilisers Limited Mysore.—The production of the Concern for 1964-65 is Rs. 48,65,000 and sales conducted is Rs. 46,85,497. The workers engaged were 573.

Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.—The State owned industrial concern is engaged in the manufacture of concrete mixers, repairs to road rollers, ball pins and pipes etc. The production during the year is worth Rs. 26,68,734 and sales conducted is Rs. 23.59 Workers engaged were 350.

Mysore Cements Limited, Bangalore.—The production of the Company during the year is Rs. 73,90,735 and the sales conducted is Rs. 69,12,693 Workers engaged were 478.

Mysore Paper Mills Limited, Bhadravathi.—The annual production during the year is 9,646 tonnes, sales conducted is Rs. 128.23 lakhs, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 2.90 lakhs. Workers engaged during the year were 1,562.

The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Limited, Bangalore.—The Company is engaged in the manufacture of Vanaspathi and refined oil. The production and sale in the Factory during the year were 1,127 and 1,093 tonnes respectively. The Company has incurred the net loss of Rs. 97,257—36 during the year.

The Mysore Water Proofs.—The Company, is manufacturing paints (34,472 litres) varnishes (19,905

litres) and thinners) 27,704 litres) during the year. Sales conducted is Rs. 3,27,618 resulting in a profit of Rs. 39,701.

During the year, 14 schemes have been taken up for implementation *i.e.*, (10 continuation and 4 new schemes).

Both Government Industrial concerns and the Government aided industries have shown improvement in their administration as well as manufacture of articles during the year.

(ii) Sericulture

Seasonal and Market conditions.

The seasonal conditions in the Sericultural area of the State were generally favourable for the Indastry and as could be seen from the rainfall figures recorded in the several Government Silk Farms of the State. A maximum rainfal at 1422.178 m.m. rainfall and a minimum of 462.99 m.m. had been recorded during the year. The maximum and minimum rainfall during last year respectively were 680 m.m. and 381.00 m.m. this is one of the main reasons for a satisfactory yield of mulberry leaves particularly in rainfed area. The maximum and minimum temperature during the year as recorded in the Government Farms were respectively 99.5° F. (92°.F) and 60.F (65.F).

The maximum and mimnmum prices of Silk-worm seed coeoons, reeling cocoons and raw silk produced in the State are as follows :—

		Maximum Rs.	*Minimum* Rs.
I.			
	(*a*) Mysore Seed Cocoons per 1,000 cocoons	26.00	4.00
	(*b*) Foreign Race per 1,000 Cocoons	40.00	3.00
II	1. Reeling Coooous per Kg.	7.50	1.40
	2. Filature Silk per Kg.	123.46	101.43
	3. Charaka Silk per Kg.	96.00	50.00
	4. Cottage Basin Silk per Kg.	101.41	70.00
	5. Silk Waste per Kg.—		
	(i) Charaka	6.00	2.00
	(ii) Cottage Basin	9.00	4.00
	(iii) Filature	10.68	..

COM-MERCE AND INDUS-TRIES

The prices of Mysore Seed Cocoons were not very high during the month of April when compared to what it used to be in earlier years. The higher rate even touched remained for the shortest period. Foreign race seed cocoon prices touched Rs. to Rs. 40 during November 1964. The violent fluctuntions in prices of silk affected the Silk trade to some extent.

Area under Mulberry.

The area under mulberry during the year was estimated at 1,95,680 (1,90,000) acres. The total preparation of grafts in the Government Mulberry Graft Nurseries at Maddur, Kanva, Lalgondanahalli and Kollegal was 7,08,180 (8,49,810) grafts. The Sericilturists are taking up to the application of mulberry manure mixture prepared by firms like Mäs. Parry and Co,. wherever there is the irrigation facility and this particularly occurs in Kolar District. Failure of one or two solk-worm crops some times in Kolar Division is to some extent attributable due to application of chemical manures solely without organic manures mixed and also due to the system of plantation.

Work of the Government Farms and Grainaces.

There were 281.08 (280) acres of mulberry gardens attached to the Government Farms as against 280 acres of previous year. While six farms in the Kunigal Division (seed area) were engaged in the production of Mysore Seed Cocoons, the rest of the farms were preparing basic seeds of the foreign race seed cocoons . In the Mysore Basic Seed Farms 36.93 (34.20) lakhs of Mysore Seed Cocoons was harvested during the year and these were utilised in the preparation of Mysore Disease Free Layings. Regarding the production of Foreign Race cocoons during the year 55.16 (53) lakhs of cocoons was harvested.

Among the 47 Government Grainages, 9 have been preparing Mysore Disease Layings and the rest Cross-breed or Foreign rece Disease Free Layings. The production of Mysore Disease Free layings during the year was 45,46,000 (43,68,000). A total quantity of 1,44,47,116 (1,24,85,706) Cross breed disease free layings was prepared in the Government Grainages. Production of Foreign Race Disease free layings was only 4,76,324 (5,60,000).

Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply

The area under mulberry in the Kunigal Division engaged in the production of Mysore Seed Cocoons and consisting of Kunigal, Bidar, Nagamangala, Bilidevalaya, Doddaballapur and Magadi was nearly 5,835.29 acres. Of this nearly 3,200 acres enjoy irrigation. There were 10,433 Licensed Seed Rearers in 953 Villages during the year. The 9 Government Grainages in the Seed area produced and distributed 45.46 lakhs Mysore Disease Free Layings. A quantity of nearly 65.00 crores of Mysore Seed Cocoons was harvested.

The system of issue of Buyers Licences was introduced in February 1963. There were 128 reelers having 183 charkas. All charka reelers were licensed and a licence fee of Rs. 366.00 was realised during the year. A sum of Rs. 950.00 was realised by way of license fee for buyer's license.

Foreign Hill Stations and Foreign Race Seed Organisation.

The B.R. Hills Foreign Race Seed Cocoon Farm is well developed. The area under mulberry in the Farm is nearly 9 acres now out of which 4.20 acres are under grafts. A quantity of 16,524.900 kgs., (16,094.590 kgs.)of leaves was harvested. The rearing section of the farm produced a quantity of 3,03,504 (3,02,673) Foreign Race Cocoons for 1647 (1,644) Disease free layings. The average yield of Foreign Race Cocoons per 100 Disease Free Layings was 18,427. A quantity of 59,758 (57,142) Foreign Race Disease Free Layings was prepared during the year and distributed to other Farms for further multiplication. The integrated programme of rearing of silkworms of different races between Central Seed Station, Srinagar and the State Hills at B. R. Hills was continued during the year.

The Government Farms produced nearly 54,44,869 F. R. Cocoons and prepared 4,76,324 F.R.D.F. Layings and distributed them to the Sericulturists. The newly started three farms namely, Lalgondanahally, Horalahalli and Chamara anagar produced 13,56,235 (9,97,468) foreign race seed Cocoons. Foreign Race Layings prepared by the Department were sold at Rs. 2 per 100 D.F. Layings and the scheme of payment of Bonus for the Foreign Race Seed Cocoon rearers raising cocoons out of Government Seed Cocoons to Seed preparing Institutions at the instance of the Departmental Officers. was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 21,925.82 was paid as Bonus to the Foreign Race Selected Seed Rearers during the year.

Government Commercial Seed Production and Distribution

Thirty-six Government Grainages were engaged in the production of Cross Breed Disease Free layings during the year. These grainages prepared layings. The Department was able to meet nearly 20 per cent (18 per cent) of the total requirements of seed. The rest of the demand was met by the Licensed Seed Preparers in the State and their production was estimated at 578.44 lakhs of C.B.D.F. Layings during the year. The selling price in Government Grainages varied from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 for 100 Disease Free Layings of Cross Breed, during the year.

Assistance to the Sericulturists.

The Department continued to give assistance to the Sericulturists by way of Free supply of mulberry grafts, cuttings, and saplings, free technical guidance, Timely supply of layings, supply of chandrikes to the extent possible under

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the existing Scheme and Financial assistance for sinking wells, construction of rearing houses, grainage buildings, providing equipments for grainages and takavi loans for improvement of lands planted with mulberry, within the prescribed limits.

Sericultural Co-operative Societies.—The Society at Ummathur had prepared 95,050 (96,995) Cross-breed Disease Free Layings during the year. The Arakavathi Reshme Vyasayagarara Sangha Ltd., Ganal prepared 2,10,000 C.B.D.F. Layings. The other two societies at Sidlaghatta and Nanjegodwanadoddi did not work.

Sericultural Takavi Loans

Sericultural Takavi Loans to an extent of Rs. 30,675.00 was sanctioned during the year.

Work in the Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore.—During the year 561 (455) samples of raw silk were tested and certified.

Government Silk Filatures

The work done in th three Government Silk Filatures during 1964-65 : are detailed below :—

		Government Silk Filatures.		
		Kollegal	Kanakapura	Mysore
1.	No. of days worked.	293 1/2	289 1/2	299
2.	Avarage No. of basins worked.	408	143.4	422
3.	Installed capacity.	516	200	598
4.	Quantity of cocoons consumed in lakhs of Kgs.	5,39,411.765	3,52,175.80	10,39,536.1
5.	Quantity of Silk waste produced in Kgs.	27·512.312	20,727.54	48,876.81
6.	Quantity of Silk-Waste Produced in Kgs.	18,461.500	14,345.37	39,785.9
7.	Quantity of Silk Sold in Kgs.	8,713.595	13,298.09	35,911.5
8.	Labour Strength.	1,139	443	1,456
9.	Renditta.	20.51	18.1	21.29
10.	Average production per basin in Gms.	316	467	387
11.	Cost of Production per Kg. in Rs.	125.19	110.55	123.44
12.	Quantity of thrown silk produced in Kgs.	8736.195	..	1,003,03
13.	Quantity of fabrics produced in meters.	5329.68	8,001.23	2,065.03
14.	Quantity of fabrics sold in meters.	4623.00	6,996.00	5,072.9

Production of Silk Waste.—Besides the three Government Filatures at Mysore, Kollegal and Kanakapura, there are three Private Filatures at Melur, Sidlaghatta and Honnur. There are nearly 1,328 cottage basins and 2,085 charkas working in the

State at present. As estimated a quantity of 160.43 lakhs of Kgs. of reeling cocoons were produced and the estimated quantity of silk reeled as detailed below :—

		Silk Approximate	*Silk-waste Approximate*
1. Filatures	..	1.07	0.72
2. Cottage basins	..	6.75	3.37
3. Charka	..	8.22	2.74
Total	..	16.04	6.83

(iii) Mines and Geology

During the year 25,83,764 tons of Iron Ore valued at Rs. 1,37,63,147 was produced in the State. Out of this, 1,36,723 tonnes of Iron Ore valued at Rs. 11,07,456 was produced at Kemmangundi mine in Chickmagalur District by the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited for consumption in their works. The remaining quantity of 24,47,041 tonnes valued at Rs. 1,26,55,691 was exported outside India. The Manganese ore produced in the State during the year was 2,58,966 tonnes valued at Rs. 70,42,650. The production of other minerals of Industrial utility like limestone, China Clay, Bauxite and moulding sand has also shown good increase.

647 (679) mining lases covering an area of 57,066,45 (67,594) hectares were current during the year. 138 (106) prospecting licences covering an area of 10,629.48 (8,318) hectares were current during the year. During the year 435 (387) certificates of approvals were current. There were 65 (72) quarrying Licences and leases current during the year for sand, building and ornamental stones in parts of Bangalore, Kolar and Gulbarga Districts.

The total value of minerals produced in the State for the calendar year 1964 was Rs. 795,70,283 (Rs. 544,15,539). Out of this amount of Rs. 795,70,283, the value of Gold was Rs. 51,92,000, Silver Rs. 86,485, Iron Ore Rs. 1,37,63,147, Manganese Rs. 70,42,650 and Chromite Rs. 86,598. The value of non-metals agregated to Rs. 66,71,403.

During the year the Department as in the previous years, carried out a number of investigations for locating the minerals of industrial value and it achieved good progress in the assessment of Iron Ore deposits, limestone and bauxite under the schemes of the Third Five-Year Plan. The Department also conducted Mineral survey and exploration of other minerals like China Clay, Feldspar and Quartz.

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The National Mineral Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking of the Government of India, has taken up, large scale investigations of Iron Ore deposits in Bellary and Chickamagalur Districts to locate sizeable deposits for export purposes.

The Cement Corporation of India Limited, another public sector undertaking of the Government of India, has taken up large scale investigations of Limestone deposits in Bijapur, Belgaum and Gulbarga Districts for locating additional cement plants in the State.

The Department continued to tender Geological advice in major irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects of the State and also in regard to water supply problems referred to it by other departments as well as the public.

The Engineering Geology unit comprising one Senior Geologist and two Assistant Geologists deputed from the Department of Mines and Geology continued to engage in Geological investigations of several irrigation project sites in the State.

The revenue realised for the year was Rs. 59,76,975 as against the budget estimate of Rs. 68,30,000. The shortfall was due to delay in realising the royalty amount due on gold from the Kolar Gold Mining undertaking.

(*iv*) Working of the Factories Act

Registration of Factories

At the beginning of the year there were 2,432 factories on the register. 503 factories were newly registered and 238 factories were removed from the Register. Thus there were 2,697 factories on the egister at the close of the year.

Licence Fee

During the year, a sum of Rs. 3,18,000 (3.02,000) was realised by way of registration, renewal, amendment, transfer of licence and surcharge for late renewal.

Employment

The average daily number of workers employed in the factories during the year was about 1,59,852 (1,52,565).

Inspection

During the year 1,359 Factories were inspected.

Health Sanitaton & Welfare

The enforcement of Factories Act relating to health sanitation and welfare measures, continued to recieve special attention of the Inspectorate during the year.

Hours of Work

Enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to hours of work was satisfactory.

Enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to safety continued to recieve active attention of the Inspectorate during the year. Safe

Total number of accidents reported during the year was 7,618. Out of these 22 accidents were fatal and 7,596 were non-fatal. Acciden

During the year 88(85) factories maintained canteens. 51(45) factories maintained creches during the year. Canteen and Creches

Prosecution: During the year prosecution proceedings were instituted against the occupiers and managers of 38 factories for the contraventions of various provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and Rules made thereunder. Out of these 31 factories were convicted, 6 cases were withdrawn, 9 cases were acquitted and 9 were pending in the Court at the end of the year. The amount realised by fines of convictions was Rs. 805. Prosecution

During the year 18 factories were granted exemption from the various provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. Exemptions

The provisions of the rules in this respect have been complied with by the factories engaged in dangerous operations. Dangerous Operations

The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act is applicable to women workers employed in factories, plantations and establishments. Out of 2,697 factories, 1,265 were covered by the Act, 1,095 claims were made of which 867 claims were accepted. A sum of Rs. 65,939.75 was paid as Maternity Benefit during the year including the Medical Bonus of Rs. 2,391.25. 447 women workers enjoyed full maternity leave. Maternity Benefit

(v) Labour Department

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.—At the beginning of the year, there were 442 registered trade unions in the State. Eighty-three trade unions were registered and the registration certificates of 93 trade unions were cancelled during the year, leaving a balance of 432 trade unions at the end of the year.

Industrial Employment Act, 1945.—Fifty-one Standing orders were pending certification at the beginning of the year and in addition, 23 standing orders were filed during the year for certification, out of which 47 were

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certified leaving a balance of 27 at the end of the year. There were 293 certified standing orders as against 515 concerns required to frame standing orders. The other concerns were persuaded to get the standing orders certified under the Act.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—At the beginning of the year, 94 Industrial Disputes were pending conciliation ; six hundred and fifty-three fresh disputes were filed during the year bringing the total to 747.

Adjudication

During the year, 150 Industrial disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts and 110 cases were disposed of by the Industrial Tribunal and labour courts as against 149 cases received and 109 cases disposed of during the preceeding year.

Industrial Relations

During the year, 103 strikes were reported to have taken place in several industrial concerns in the State. The main causes for these strikes related to demand for increased wages payment of bonus DA. and against dismissal and retrenc hments etc. There were 103 strikes involving 40,984 workers resulting in a loss of 2,06,542–3/4 man days as against 87 instances of strikes involving 19,328 workers and loss of 60,644 man days as compared to the previous year.

Code of Discipline in Industry

As regards independent organisations in the States, 116 employers organisations and 138 workers organisations have subscribed to the Code as at the end of the year as against 148 employers and 222 employees organisations contacted by the Department During the previous year, 69 employers' organisations and 48 workers' organisations had subscribed to the code.

Emergency Production Committee

Emergency Production Committee was set up at the state level under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister. As against 100 industrial concerns, 70 industrial concerns have set up these committees, at the end of the year.

Non-Implementation of Awards

69 cases of non-implementation of awards and agreements were pending at the beginning of the year in addition to which 54 cases were filed afresh during the year bringing the total to 123.

At the beginning of the year, 29 cases were pending disposal. No cases were filed during the year. Out of these, five cases were disposed of during the year and the remaining 24 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year.

Out of Court Settlements

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961 was enforced with effect from 1st October 1964 in all the 80 places as per Schedule to the Act and in areas where the former Mysore Shops and Establishment Act was in force.

The Mysor Shops and Commercia Establishments Act 1961.

In all, there were 73,600 shops and commercial establishments registered under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961 during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,03,754 was realised as fee for registration. During the year 63,922 inspections were conducted under the Act and 16,478 defects were observed. Prosecutions were launched against the offending employers and a sum of Rs. 3,778 was realised as fines.

Plantation Labour Act.—During the year, 481 inspections were conducted, 55 show cause notices were issued.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—The Scheme continued to be in force in greater Bangalore, Hubli, Dandeli, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Gokak.

During the year, 15,000 insured workers along with their families were freshly covered under the Scheme. As in the previous year, E.S.I. Hospital in Bangalore and E.S.I. Dispensaries continued to provide medical facilities to the insured persons and their families.

(vi) Stores Purchase Department

The total value of the orders placed by the Stores Purchase Department in India and abroad during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,75,205. (Rs. 3,35,80,528).

The expenditure on account of establishment, advertisement charges and contingencies including clearing charges amounted to Rs. 1,11,91,570. (Rs. 67,89,871). The main increase was on account of clearing charges. As against the

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budget grant of Rs. 1,00,00,000.00 the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,10,51,313. Thes abnormal expenditure is due to large imports of Capital equipment which arrived during the year.

The total expenditure incurred including customs duties, landing charges including dues, commission paid to Agents for services rendered by them and some incidental charges amounted to Rs. 1,10,51,313.

The total revenue realised by the sale of tender forms and registration fees paid by the firms was Rs. 36,968.10 (Rs. 35,662.) and Rs. 3,200. (Rs. 4,270.) respectively.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

(i) Public Health Department

General Administration

Dr. G. Gopalraj Chetty continued to be the Director of Public Health during the year. He was also the *Ex-Officio* Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Finance

The Departmental Budget for the year was Rs. 3,49,34,000 out of which Rs. 1,11, 19,000 was provided for plan schemes and Rs. 2,38,15,000 for non-plan schemes. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,96,52,975, thus giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 1,16 on Public Health.

Plan Schemes

Out of 31 schemes of the department, ,28 schemes sanctioned and started during the previous years, continued to progress during the year. The Bureau of Planning and Evaluation was sanctioned and started during the year.

Health and Medical Institutions

During the year, 1,177 institutions rendered services; out of these 242 were Primary Health Centres of Government of India type, 178 Primary Health Units, 500 Dispensaries, 257 other types of institutions. 113 institutions were sanctioned during the year and among them, 19 were Primary Health Centres, 18 Health Units Type dispensaries and 76 other institutions.

Control of Communicable Diseases

Plague : During the year there were 630 cases with nil (2) deaths reported from Kolar District, giving an attack rate of 0.02 (0.12) and specific death rate of nil (0.008) during the year. In order to control this disease, the Special Plague control Unit sanctioned to Kolar District functioned satisfactorily.

Cyno-fumigation and insufflation with insecticides was carried out on a planned basis in 2,78,328 houses of 3,170 villages. For the destruction of rodents, poisoning by bait using zink phosphide, was taken up more intensively. Demonstrations of rat destruction by poisoning were held in 361 villages in the Plague affected taluks. R.E.P. Survey was continued in 40 selected villages once a fortnight to determine the critical value built up by fleas, 456 persons were protected against plague by anti-plague inoculation.

Malaria : The National Malaria Eradication Programme launched in 1958 continued the activities as in the previous year on i) Intensified spraying ; ii) Surveillance case finding and treatment, and iii) Investigation and training. Number of houses sprayed during the year was 4,09,099 in

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3,171 cities towns and Dakalas visited for spraying. The active surveillance programme was continued during the year by a band of 1,825 Malaria Surveillance workers on an average per month. Number of fever cases investigated by the Malaria Surveillance workers was 15,24,939. Number of blood smears collected was 14,91,453. Passive surveillance was carried out as before, by the private medical practitioners, Ayurvedic Vaidyas and Unani Hakims who extended their co-operation in taking the blood smears and sending them to the Medical Officers of Health of N.M.E. Units in their areas. During the mass Blood surveys conducted, out of 3,55,040 blood smears examined, 380 were found to be positive for Malaria parasites.

Small Pox : During the year 854 (2,676) cases and 162 (484) deaths were reported giving a caloulated specific attack and death rates of 3.4 (10.) and 0.64 (1.9) respectively. There was significant reduction in the incidence during the year when compared to the previous year. To check the spread of infection, 2,59,781 Primary and 11,56,456 re-vaccination bringing the total to 14,16,237 were done in the infected and threatened areas. Independent evaluation of N.S.E.P. work was undertaken in Kolar District by the staff of the Director of Health Services on the similar lines adopted by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases team. The results obtained were encouraging and provided guide lines for further evaluation work in other districts. Out of 18,814 persons enumerated 15,290 persons were vaccinated. Total percentage of coverage was 81.3.

Leprosy : Leprosy continued to be a Public Health problem of the State with an estimated 1.5 lakhs of people suffering from the disease mainly confined to the northern districts. 10 National Subsidiary Centres at Gowribidanur Kollegal, Gulbarga, Ilkal, Gajendragad, Bidar, Coondaprr, Harapanahally, Koppal, Ramadurga and 20 S.E.T. centres functioned satisfactorily during the year. The Central Leprosarium with a bed strength of 200 continued to render the services. 11 Voluntary Organisations also rendered the dervioes to the leprosy patients.

Cholera : The incidence during the year was higher than the previous year since the year happened to be peak-year for cholera infection. 9,037 (2,883) cases of cholera with 2,927 (847) deaths were reported respectively for the year. The specific attack and death rates worked out to 35.8 (11.6) and 11.8 (3.4) for every one lakh of population respectively. In order to control the disease, 33,48,263 anti-cholera inoculations were done in the infected and surrounding villages in addition to other preventive measures undertaken.

Typhoid ; Cases of typhoid were treated at dispensaries and Primary Health Centres in the area of incidence with broad-spectrum anti-biotics and by proper nursing. The contacts were given T.A.B vaccine. As a measure to control the spread of the infection, chlorination of all drinking water sources was taken up regularly. Infected houses and fly breeding places were spraying with suitable insecticides to reduce the fly nuisance.

Family Planning

Family Planning Board ; The Family Planning Board, which was reorganised during the previous year continued to function during the year. 8 Urban Family Planning Units and 114 Rural Family Planning Welfare Centres, on the lines of reorganisation and expansion, recommended by the Government of India, were set up in 9 Districts of the State, in addition to the 8 urban clinics and 38 Rural centres functioning in these districts before reorganisation of the Family Planning Programme. At clinics and by Domiciliary contacts 6,88,345. persons were contacted on Family Planning Education and 1,00,413 persons were given advice. 1,61,502 persons followed Family Planning methods. Clinic attendence of persons was 43,318 and the number contacted at home was 3,05,703. At hospitals and dispensaries the number of cases given advice was 21,358 and number followed Family Planning methods was 24,388.

Sterilisation ; As a measure of providing facilities to help the people who were interested in sterilisation operation at major hospitals in the State, vasectomy and tubectomy operations were done free of cost. Mobile surgical units sanctioned in 1961-62 were continued—one for each Revenue Division of the State. The units were used for conducting the operations in the vasectomy camps arranged in rural areas where facilities were available. Wherever local Bodies arranged Vasectomy Camp and provided food for the persons who underwent operations, such as local bodies were paid a compensatory grant of Rs. 3 per case operated, being the charge of food and transport. Cash grant was given to the non-gazetted Government servants and employees of the Local Bodies who underwent sterilisation operations, at the rate of Rs. 15 for male and Rs. 25 for female. Government Doctors who conducted the Vasectomy Operations in a Vasectomy camp were paid Rs. 2.50 per case and the Nurse who assisted was given a sum of Re. 1 per case. Private medical practitioners who were registered for doing Vasectomy operations by the Government, were paid a sum of Rs. 25 per case operated by them in their nursing home ; provided no fee was collected from the person operated had a monthly income of Rs. 200 and below. The number of Vasectomy and Tubectomy operations conducted was 34,085 and 12,924 respectively, upto the end of 1964-65.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Maternity and Child Health Services

The M.C.H. Bureau in collaboration with the World Health organisation and with UNICEF assistance continued to develop the M.C.H. Services in the State. The main activities consisted of (i) Technical supervision of both institutional and domiciliary M.C.H. services and (ii) Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Health Visitors and Dais. Institutional Midwifery services were rendered in Maternity: Hospitals, Maternity Wards, attached to General Hospitals and of the Primary Health Centres, C.M.P.H. Units, M.C.H. Centres, Combined Hospitals, Government Dispensaries. The domiciliary Midwifery services were rendered through trained Public Health Nurses, Health Visitors, trained Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. The Midwives and A.N.Ms were alloted a population of 5,000 each in the plans and 3,000 each in hilly areas. They worked according to fixed weekly programmes and rendered ante-natal, natal and post-natal services in rural areas. Complicated and abnormal cases were referred to the nearest medical institutions.

Training Programme

Consequent on the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan Schemes and the development of the health services in the State, there arose a great demand for trained personnel. To cope with the demand, the Department undertook a large number of training programmes. They related to (i) the training courses of pre-service types like Health Inspectors-Training, Health Visitors Training, Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives Training, Dais Training and Laboratory Technician Training which were conducted and (ii) The training programme of the inservice type like orientation training, Malaria Training Family Planning Training and Leprosy training. Seminars were also conducted.

Three sessions each of six weeks duration in the orientation, Training were held at Ramanagaram during the year. In all 31 Medical Officers working in various Primary Health Centres of the State were trained.

Demographic features and vital statistics

During the year 4,49,167 (4,58,564) live births were registered, giving a rough birth rate of 17.84 (18.65) during 1963-64. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1,80,787 (1,73,001), thus giving a rough death rate of 7.18 (7.04) during 1963. 28,122 (25,027) infant deaths were registered during the year, giving the infant mortality rate of 62.61 (54.58). 1,295 (1,460) maternal deaths were registered during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 2.9 (3.2).

(ii) Medical Department

Medical Institutions

There were 978 Allopathic Hospitals and dispensaries in the State of Mysore at the end of the year 1963. During the year 51 institutions were reported to

have been opened from the Department of Public Health and five institutions were closed. Therefore, the total number of Medical Institutions in the whole of the enlarged new State of Mysore at the end of the year 1964 was 1,024.

The average population served by each medical institution was 23,033 and the average area served by each Institution was 187 kilometrers.

Out of 1,024 medical institutions, 197 were hospitals 827 were dispensaries and 185 were Urban and 839 were Rural. This means that majority of the institutions are in the rural areas to cater to the medical needs in the interior parts of the State. 126 Institutions were specially meant for women and —children and 898 were general institutions meant for all. 355 were government institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds, out of which 298 were state public and 57 were State-non-Public, (*i.e.*) those maintained by the various departments of Railways, Public Works, Electrical and Forest etc., and meant mainly for the conveniences of the staff of the respective departments. 20 were Government aided,out of which seven were missionary and 13 were non-missionary, 607 were local fund and Municipal Institutions, receiving contributions from local bodies and 42 were others (non-aided) of which 26 were missionary and 16 were non-missionary.

Specialists Services Institutions.—There was a total of 253 specialists services institutions in the State of Mysore, consisting of 77 Hospitals 115 dispensaries and 61 wards attached to hospitals of these 126 were maternity institutions, excluding maternity homes and child welfare centres. The total number of beds in those maternity institutions was 2,492 and that in all the other specialists institutions was 4,715.

Personnel.—The number of doctors in the State working in all the medical institutions of the State including private institutions and Health Units and dispensaries transferred from the Medical Department and S.M.P. Centres etc., was 1,546 of whom 1,263 were men and 283 were women, 812 doctors were in Urban areas and 734 were in rural areas, 791 doctors were in State Public Institutions, 71 were in State Special Institutions, 538 were in local and Municipal Institutions and 146 were in Private Institutions. The number of nurses working was 1,751, midwives 1,482 and compounders 872.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Beds.—The total number of beds provided in all the Institutions was 19,296 (18,876) out of which 8,805 were for men and 10,491 were for women and children.

In-door and Out-door Pati nt

In-Patients.—The total number of admissions in all the institutions during the year was 4,86,440 — (4,77,471) of these 1,64,054 (1,71,141) were men,2,33,439 (2,28,642) were women and 88,947 (77,588) were children 3,31,537 were cured, 82,339 were relieved, 41,098 discharged otherwise and 16,369 died 15,097 remained at the close of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 3.4. The daily average number of in-patients treated was 17,114.1.

Out-door patients.—The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 1,63,77,088 (1,62,04,459) of these 63,18,271 (62,25,942) were men, 45,15,698 (44,51,959) were women and 55,43,119 (55,26,558) were children. The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 85,422.9 (83,823.3).

A total of 46,126 patients of all ages were treated for various special diseases in these hospitals, o these 29,649 were males and 16,477 were females.

Finances

Excluding the Government contributions. of Rs. 2,38,43,044 the total receipts during the financial year 1963-64 as per Annual statistical returns under various heads such as contributions by local bodies fees and co ntributions from patients, charitable collections, and ot her miscellaneous recoveries etc., amounted to Rs. 89,25,848. The total expenditure for the year under various heads, such as salaries to staff, medicines, diet, buildings, apparatus etc., amounts to Rs. 3,17,39,585. The per capital expenditure on medical services for the year was 1.37 (1.28)

Medical and Dental Education.—There were eight Medical Colleges, one Medical School and one Dental College in the State.

The Medical colleges imparted instructions for degree course, *i.e.*, M.B.B.S. and Dental College for B.D.S. egree course. Condensed M.B.B.S. course of two years duration for licentiates was conducted at the Mysore Medical College and Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.

In addition Post Graduate courses were conducted in subjects M.D. (in general medicine) M.S. (in general surgery) and D.O.M.S.M.Sc., (Anatomy) M.S.c. (Pharmacology) and T.D.D. in Government Medical Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore. B. Pharma Degree course for four years, and Diploma in Pharmacy for two years were started from July 1963 and March 63 respectively at Bangalore and Mysore Medical Colleges.

Buildings

Government sanctioned additional buildings at an estimated cost of about Rs. 49 lakhs for the medical institutions and colleges during the year.

Ambulance Van Services

During the year one more institution *i.e.*, Mobile Opthalmic Units, Bangalore was provided with ambulance Van.

Deputations & Training.

In order to man major and Distric Hospitals as well as Medical Colleges, Doctors in the department holding post-graduate qualification in various branches of Medical Science were encouraged to go for higher studies in India and abroad availing the assistance from International Organisations like World Health Organisation, Colombo Plan and United State Aid etc. During the year 38 doctors were deputed, 33 within India (Outside the state) and five abroad (foreign) for higher studies.

Nursing Education

There were 14 schools of nursing for training 1,060 candidates in the State. A nursing tutor was deputed to the college of Nursing Trivandrum for pre-degree course for nursing. Six candidates were selected for post-certificate course in Nursing Education.

Anti-Tuberculosis Measures

There were 39 institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis. These included Sanatoria, Hospitals T.B. Clinics, T.B. Wards and Private T.B. Institutions in the entire State of Mysore during the year. The details of which are given below :—

(*a*) Number of Sanatoria	..	11
(*b*) Number of Hospitals	..	1
(*c*) Number of Clinics and Wards	..	27

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

B.C.G. Vaccination Schemes

As a preventive measure, Mass B.C.G. Campaign has under taken in the whole State. During the year 10 teams worked in the following places :—

1. Bangalore,
2. Davangere,
3. Tiptur,
4. Mangalore,
5. Bangalore,
6. Gadag,
7. Belgaum,
8. Bhadravathi,
9. Hospet, and
10. Raichur.

Donation

Donations for the Medical relief amounting to Rs. 71,615 were received from the philanthropic Public during the year.

Government Medical Stores

During the year the Government Medical Stores, Bangalore catered to the requirements of 1,775 institutions belonging to various Government Department like Public Health, Veterinary, Public Works Department Forest, Excise, Jail, Police, etc., and comprising of other, Government aided and charitable institutions.

(iii) Indian Medicine Department

Dr. H.G. Sattur, M.B.B.S., M.S., Director of Medical Services in Mysore, Bangalore continued to be the *Ex-Officio* Head of the Department of Indian Medicine during the year.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

During the year, there were 531 dispensaries existing in the State as shown below out of which there were 8 Hospitals including Government Hospitals and 523 Dispensaries .

Government Hospitals	2
Private Hospitals	6
Ayurvedic Dispensaries including R.M.P. S.M.P.	455
Unani Dispensaries	65
Homoeopathic Dispensaries	3
Total ..	531

The average population served by each Dispensary was 3,448 and average area served by each dispensary was 140.7 Sq. Miles.

Special Services;(a) There was a 10 beded Maternity Ward in Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.

(*b*) X-Ray facilities were also available in the following Institutions.

1. Sri Jayachamarajendera Institute of Indian Medicine Bangalore and Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore.
2. Private massage Institutes were run in Bangalore which were in receipt of monthly grant of Rs. 65 per month from the Government of Mysore.

Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore

The bed strength of the Institute was 220 out of which 112 beds were set apart for male and 108 for women and children.

In-patients; Total number of in-patients treated as on 31st March 1965 was 5,661 the daily average being 197.

Out-patients; Total number of out-patients treated was 5,40,460 and the daily average was 1,481.

Medical Personnel; The number of doctors working in this Institution during the year was 28.

Nurses and Midwives; The total number of nurses and midwives working in this institution during the year was 16 and 2 respectively.

The income realised by levy of fees from the in-patients in Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine Bangalore, in the special wards during the year 1964 was-Rs. 13,479-29 (Rs. 17,404).

Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore

Beds; There were 120 beds, out of which 52 were for men and 68 for women and children.

Out patients; Total number of out-patients treated as on 31st March 1965 was 85,693 the daily average being 234.77.

Medical Education

To impart training in Indian Medicine to make available competent practitioners in indigenous systems of Medicine existing in Mysore State.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

1. Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore. (Government College).

PRIVATE COLLEGES

2. Taranath Ayurveda Vidhyapeeta, Khasbag, Bellary.
3. Karnataka Ayurveda Vidhyapeetha, Belgaum.
4. Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Hubli.
5. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Bijapur.
6. Bangalore Ayurvedic College, Bangalore.
7. Ayurvedic College, Bagalkot.
8. Ayurvedic College, Hubli.
9. Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Gadag.
10. The College of Indian Medicine, Badkihal

From 1964-65 Shuddha Ayurvedic Course (Ayurveda Praveena) was introduced replacing the G.C.I.M. and D.S.A.C. Courses. The duration of the course being 4½ years including intership of six months. The private institutions were sanctioned annual grants as per grant-in-aid in force. The duration of G.C.I.M. is 5½ years including intership of six months in the following Colleges leading to the graduate courses (GCIM)). This course was continued in the following colleges for the remaining students who were studying in the Colleges in 1964.

1. Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore. (Government College).

2. Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Belgaum. (Private College).

3. Taranatha Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Bellary. (Private Collage).

Scholarships also were sanctioned to the students of the Colleges with fee concessions.

All the Colleges had adequate staff duly qualified to teach the candidates.

Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore

The principal function of the Pharmacy as Central Organisation consisted in supplying Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines to all Government and Semi- Government Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.

During the year a lumpsum grant of Rs. 2,00,000 was provided to meet the expenditure on pay of establishment, contingencies and purchase of drugs etc., required for the preparation of medicine.

Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines were prepared and supplies to the dispensaries under the Bangalore City Corporation and the Employees State Insurance Scheme and two Government Hospitals, *viz* Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore and Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, S.M.P. Centres, Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the Districts, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar and all the Taluk Board Dispensaries.

Homoeopathic Medical Relief Education and Registration

There were two Homeopathic dispensaries maintained by the all Karnataka Homeopathic Medical Association. One Dispensary was working in the Ashoka Nagar, Bangalore, in Urban area and the other at Koramangala, Bangalore in Rural Area.

2. Hannemian College of Homeopathic, Medicine Bangalore, maintainig one hospital and two dispansaries.

3. Chinmaya Homeopathic Dispensary, Bangalore.

3. Devi Charitable Clinic, Srirampuram. Bangalore.

5. Homoepathic Dispensary, Gandhi Memorial Asharam., Nandihills, Kolar District.

All the above Institutions were sanctioned grant-in aid as per grant-in-aid rules.

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education

General

After re-organisation of States in November 1956. The State Mysore is divided into five Educational Divisions having 20 Educational Districts.

Though integration of five different regions in 1956 with varied systems of education continued to bring in various problems in all administrative matters, progress and expansion continued to be maintained during the year.

Efforts have been made to bring about a uniform system for all the areas. But still there are some administrative problems and it may take sometime before complete uniformity is achieved in all matters. The Educational Pattern at the University stage is generally the same in all the areas of the State. The patterns of High School and Primary Education in the different areas of the State are now uniform. Thus, a pupil has to spend 10 years in a school (seven years of Primary and three years of Secondary) before he enters the University. This has been possible by the introduction of common syllabuses and course of studies at the Primary stage in the year 1959-60 and at the Secondary Level in 1960-61.

Institutions and Pupils

There were 37,484 public institutions with a total enrolment of 41,14,882 pupils as compared to 37,094 institutions with 39,00,030 pupils in the previous year. The increase in the number of institutions was 390 while the number of pupils increased by 2,14,852. As regards Primary there was one school for an area of 2.40 square miles and for a population of 838. These average may be considered reasonable.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on Education during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 30,84,63,820 amounted (Rs. 270,906,888) thus giving a net increase of Rs. 3,75,56,932 or 13.86 %. The *per-capita* expenditure on education to Rs. 11,91 out of which a sum of Rs. 8.52 was met from Government funds. The expenditure of Rs. 12,25,42,010 on Primary Education formed 39.7 % of the total while a sum of Rs. 4,28,00 540 or 13.9 % of the total was spent on Secondary Education.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Five Year Plan Provision

This is the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The Third Five-Year Plan of this State envisaged a total expenditure of Rs. 1,451.72 lakhs on General Education and other miscellaneous schemes. Out of this, a provision for the year 1964-65, the fourth year of the plan was Rs. 181.65 lakhs.

Pre-Primary Education

The total number of Nursery schools in the State increased to 432 from 397 previous year. 31,780 children were enrolled in these schools compared to 31,261 last year.

Primary Education

Compulsory Primary Education was extended to the age group 9 to 10 during the year. The scheme of compulsion now applies to all children in the age group 6 to 10 (from Standard I to IV). The enumeration of children in the age group 6 to 10 showed that there were 15.27 lakhs of boys and 13.05 girls of school going age in this age group. Out of this 13.41 lakhs boys and 10.84 lakhs girls were actually enrolled, thus showing a percentage of 89% of boys and 84% of girls. 410 additional posts of Primary School Teachers were sanctioned. The total number of primary schools in the State went upto 30,888 showing an increase of 560 compared to last year. The total number of pupils in all primary schools was 34,10,599 showing an increase of 1.51 lakhs over last year. The total number of teachers in all primary schools was 89,578. 61.6% of these teachers were trained.

Secondary Education

Two new Government High Schools were opened during the year one at Illkal, Bijapur District, meant for girls and another at Isur, Shikaripur Taluk, Shimoga District meant for boys. Besides, permission was also given for the opening of 194 private High Schools.

The scheme of upgrading High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools was implemented during this year and 50 High Schools were permitted to open XITH Standard. Fifty Posts of teachers in High Schools were sanctioned.

Mid-day Meals Scheme

The scheme of providing Mid-day Meals in Primary Schools with assistance from the CARE Organisation was continued. About seven lakhs of students benefitted by this scheme.

Basic Education

Basic Education week was observed throughout the State. No Primary Schools were ordered to be converted to Basic during the year.

Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of improvement of Secondary Schools with Science Stream, the Government of India allotted Rs. 1.57 lakhs for training Science Teachers in a TEN week Refresher course. The scheme was sanctioned for conducting the Refresher Course for two batches of 30 trainees each during the year and four batches for 1965-66.

Training of Teachers

The scheme of conducting long-term special training of 30 science teachers under the same programme was also sanctioned.

The deputation of 40 teachers from Senior Primary schools for undergoing training at the Drawing Teacher's Training Institute, Bangalore, at a cost of — Rs. 52,800 was sanctioned.

The scheme of deputation of teachers of High Schools for English Language teaching at the Institute of English, Bangalore initiated in 1963-64 was continued. Twenty teachers were deputed in the year.

Besides 30 teachers of Senior Primary Schools were sent for training in Agriculture at Devihosur Agriculture Institute.

Provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for deputing 300 graduates on stipendiary basis for B.Ed. training in the Colleges of the State.

Twelve Graduate Teachers from Government and eleven from non-Government Secondary Schools were deputed for the certificate course in Physical Education for improving Physical Education in High Schools.

University Education

There were four Univirsities in the State *viz.*, the University of Mysore, the Karnatak University, Dharwar, Bangalore University, Bangalore and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. This was previously an Institute for Higher Learning and is now an university by itself as per U.G.C. Act. The new University to be set up was the Bangalore University in the year with jurisdiction over all the colleges in the Bangalore Corporation.

Institutions and Scholars:—In the year 1964-65 there were in all 70 Arts and Science Colleges and Intermediate Colleges affiliated to the Universities of Mysore, Bangalore and Karnatak. There were 5 Oriental Colleges for Samskrita and one for Hindi under the control of the

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Department. There was one Special College for Home Science for Women. Though there was increase in the number of Colleges, omenStength decreased slightly by 263.

Professional Colleges :—During the year the number of professional Colleges was 64(61). The increase was accounted for by the following types of Colleges :—

(i) Law :—Vidyodaya Law College, Tumkur.

(ii) Commerce :—B.R.B. College of Commerce, Raichur.

(iii) Medicine :—Jawharlal Medical College, Belgaum.

Scholarships/stipends and Free-studentships :— During the year 7891 7146) men and 1487 (1302) women students in the Arts and Science Colleges were awarded scholarships in addition to free student-ships granted to 6691 (5202) Men and 3374 (2703) women pupils.

Besides 834 (923) Men and 83(54) women students were in receipt of Scholarships in the Post-graduate and Research Courses in the Universities, in addition to 52(66) boys receiving free-ships. Again, in the Professional and Special Colleges, 5338 (3927) Men and (416) (300) Women Pupils were awarded scholarships while 1389 (1475 Men and 131 (131) Women students enjoyed free-studentships. The total amount spent on all the above scholarships from Central and State Governments and other agencies was Rs. 70,10,348 including Rs. 687,513 for girls while an income of Rs, 14,54,957 including Rs. 4,40,884 for girls was foregone on account of free-student-ships to pupils in all the Colleges for General and Professional Education.

Education for Women

The number of separate institutions for Women during the year was 1831(1808). The increase was noticed under High Schools and under schools for adults. The enrolment in these institutions was 4,01,445 (3 76,968), thereby recording an increase of 24,477 pupils. Of the total strength, 20,341 were boys, most of whom-were in the Primary classes.

Miscellaneous

In view of the need for giving effective guidance to High School pupils in the right selection of electives in the IX Standard of the Higher Secondary Course as per the curriculum, the Educational Vocational Guidance Bureau set-up in the office conducted 2 short-term training courses

of 3 weeks for Career Masters. A State Level seminar on Education and Vocational Guidance was conducted at Bangalore.

A programme of Orientation to trainees in 12 B.Ed. Colleges was organised.

Two more teachers were trained as Counsellors and they were deputed to undergo the Diploma Course in Education Vocational Guidance at Delhi.

The Bureau conducted Group Guidance Week in Bangalore City.

Two Pre-+Vocational Training Centres were started in the State at Kota and Anekal.

The Bureau added during the year 24 informative series and the Educational Career information briefs were reviewed.

With the aim of organising Educational and Vocational Guidance to pupils of High Schools, the Bureau evolved important guidance tools, like scholastic activity tests, the problem check lists and interest check lists etc.

A High Power Committee for formulating policies in respect of production, printing and distribution of text-books was set-up.

(ii) Collegiate Education

Colleges Under the Control of the Department

There were 16 Colleges undar the control of the Directorate including the Cental College, Bangalore, and and three women's Colleges. Arrangements for the training of students belonging to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes for I.A.S. and I.P.S. Examinations were continued in the Central College during the year.

Scholarships

The different schemes of Scholarshops and free studentships as were being awarded in the respective areas were continued during the year.

Fees

Uniform scales of fees were in force in all Government Colleges during the year.

Plan Schemes

Plan schemes taken up during 1963-64 were continued and a sum of Rs. 9.97 lakhs was spent during 1964-65.

Grant-in-Aid to Private Colleges

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 47,54,034 was paid to private Affiliated Colleges during the year.

Scholarship

The expenditure incurred under various scholarship schems was as follows :—

	Rs.
i. Poverty-*cum*-progress Scholarships	2,20,259.29
ii. Dependent and Service Personal Scholarships.	29,424.47
iii. Special Scholarship ..	3,425.77.
iv. Depressed Class Scholarship ..	112.50.
Post-Matric students in Humanities and Science.	2,340.00.

Libraries

A sum of Rs. 87,121.17 was spent for the purchase of library books for various Government Colleges of the State as against the Budget allotment of Rs. 87,750.

Laboratories

A sum of Rs. 1,61,619.83 was spent for purchase of equipm nt for the laborataries of the Government Colleges dur e year.

Finance

As against an expenditure of Rs. 36,82,607.51 on Government Colleges, the actual receipts from tuition fees etc., was Rs. 14,28,321.36 in Covernment Colleges.

(iii) Government LaW College, Bangalore

During the year there were 584 students on the rolls of the college. The decline in the strength of the students compared to the previous year was due to the fact that 3 more Law Colleges were started in the year 1964-65 in Bangalore.

As usual all the applicants for admission to the First Year Law Course who had the required qualifications were given seats.

Extra Curricular activities :—The Flood Light Volley Ball Tournment conducted by the College for the first time in the previous year, was held during the year also.

48 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students received Central Government Scholarships during the year.

Result of the April 1965 Law Examinations :—

No. of Examinees		*Total No. of passes*	*Percentage of Results*	*I Class*	*II Class*	*III Class*
1		2	3	4	5	6
F.L.	602	115	19%	nil	14	101
B.L.	280	150	53%	2	18	129
M.L.	35	3	8%		—	3

(iv) Technical Education

College of Business Administration, Bangalore, offering one year diploma courses in Business Administration was recognised for purpose of conducting examinations and the annual examination of 1965 was conducted by the Board of Technical Examinations.

Recognition of Private Insitutions

The Board conducted the Annual and Supplementary Examinations in Diploma Courses in Engineering and certificate Courses in Engineering for the students of both Government and Aided Technical Institutions during April-May and October-November 1964. The number of students who appeared for these examinations, the number of students who passed in the examinations and the percentage of pass, are as indicated below :—

Conduct of Examinations

Course	*April–May* 1964			*Supplementary* 1964		
	No. Appeared	*No. passed*	*Percentage of pass*	*No. appeard*	*No. passed*	*Percentage of pass*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Year Diploma ..	4,251	2,551	60%	836	372	44%
II Year Diploma ..	3,331	2,135	64%	1,162	626	53%
III Year Diploma ..	2,882	2,231	77%	562	375	67%
Certificate and Craft Courses.	921	653	70%	95	55	58%

The total income realised by way of Examination fee was Rs. 4,83,000 whereas the expenditure incurred in connection with the annual and Supplementary Examinations was Rs. 4,50,000 thereby resulting in the net income of Rs. 33,000.

Number of Institutions

Apart from the Government Engineering College at Davangere, the Technological Institute at Bangalore, the University College of Engineering, Bangalore and the Regional Engineering College at Surathkal, there were Five Aided Engineering Colleges and Seven Private Engineering Colleges in the State.

There were 22 Government Polytechnics of which two were exclusively for Women. There were seven Aided Polytechnics and one Private Polytechnic functioning during the year.

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Technical Education was introduced at Secondary Education level for the first time by starting two Junior Technical Schools one each at Gulbarga and Hubli during the year.

There were eight private Tailoring Institutions receiving grant-in-aid from the Department for their maintenance.

Admissions

The total admissions made in both the Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Junior Technical Schools stood at 5040 (5,009). The total strength of students in these institutions was 14,868 (16,172).

Scholarships

Two thousand two hundred and forty five students in both the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics were awarded various kinds of Scholarships while 1,312 students were awarded full freeship and 1,382 students were awarded half freeship. Besides 111 students in Junior Technical Schools at Hubli and Gulbarga, were given stipends during the year.

Building for the Institutions

Administrative sanction was accorded for the construction of a new building for Polytechnic for Women at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,88,880 during the year.

An expenditure of Rs. 15,281 lakhs was incurred towards the construction of Polytechnic buildings during the year.

The expenditure incurred on the purchase of equipment to Government Institutions during the year was Rs. 13.25 lakhs.

Government of India approved the Scheme of construction of Hostel Building at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,17,000 for each attached to the following polytechnics during the year. Central assistance in the shape of loan will be advanced to the State Government for this purpose.

A sum of Rs. 8.202 lakhs was spent over the construction of Hostel buildings during the year.

Industrial Training Centres

As in the last year, the Industrial Training Centres attached to the Polytechnics at Bellary, Mangalore, Davangere and Gulbarga were given all possible help in their academic and administrative work.

Library

A good number of important books on Engineering as well as of general interests were purchased and added to the libraries of the Institutions of the Department during the year. The students and staff made use of this facility for their academic work and also for improving their general knowledge in their fields chosen for study. Each institution has been permitted to obtain technical journals for the use of staff and students.

Summer School

The teachers of the Department participated in the summer school training held at Madras during the year. This training was largely beneficial to the participants. Twelve members of the teaching staff were deputed to this training course.

Plan Budget

Budget provision and Expenditure :—There was a budget provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs for the plan schemes during the year against which an expenditure of Rs. 46.92 lakhs was incurred. In addition there was a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs (loan from Government of India) for the construction of Hostels for the Technical Institutions against which an expenditure of Rs. 8.202 lakhs was incurred.

Normal Budget

There was a provision of Rs. 61.31 lakhs in the normal budget towards the maintenance of Government and Aided Technical Institutions against which an expenditure of Rs. 58.30 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Grant-in-Aid Institutions

Grants were paid to the Aided Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Tailoring Institutions both under the plan budget in respect of planned schemes and under the normal budget in so far as the Maintenance Grant is concerned.

A total sum of Rs. 3,22,567 towards Non-recurring and a sum of Rs. 3,33,302 towards recurring totalling to Rs. 6,55,869 has been paid in the form of Grant-in aid to the aided Institutions (excluding Sainik School, Bijapur) towards the State share of expenditure during the year.

An aggregate grant of Rs. 5,48,000 has been paid for the Maintenance of the Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, Mangalore towards the State share of expenditure during the year.

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Sainik School, Bijapur :—The School continued to function satisfactorily. An expenditure of Rs. 7.44 lakhs was incur ed on the construction of buildings during the year. A grant of Rs. 3.15 lakhs was released to the school towards Scholarships.

The working of the Department of Technical Education during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY.

(i) PUBLIC WORKS

The final grant for the year 1964-65 under all Heads of account pertaining to Communications and Buildings (excluding establishment and Suspense and National Highways) amounted to Rs. 682.134 lakhs against which the outlay was Rs. 600.376 lakhs.

The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,06,94,607-93.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Water Supply and Sanitary Circly, Bangalore

The Water Supply and Sanitary Circle,Bangalore, was formed on 2nd August 1963 for the execution of sanatary works in Bangalore costing about Rs. 23 Crores. The works Comprise the following items:—

1. Cauvery Water Supply Scheme: This scheme contemplates bringing treated water from Cauvery to the outskirts of Bangalore City. 13 Crores

2. Improvements to the distribution system to enable equable distribution of 90 M.G.D. of water which be available when the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme is completed. 4 crores.

3. Reorganisation of and improvements to the sewerage system to effectively dispose off the 90 M.G.D. of water and construction of Treatment and disposal works. 6 Crores

Above works were in progress till November 1964 and thereafter transferred to the control of water Supply and Sewerage Board, Bangalore for execution and maintenance.

Mysore Circle, Mysore.

Minor Irrigation

For the development of Agriculture, the following Minor Irrigation works were being executed by the Department:—

(1) Construction of new tanks, anicuts, pickups, bandharas, etc.

PUBLIC WORKS IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY

(2) Restoration of tanks and reclamation.

(3) Improvements to existing tanks, anicuts, etc.

(4) Flood Control Works.

(5) Maintenance and repair of Irrigation works.

Grant and Outlay

The final grant ir respect of Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering Works under the control of the Chief Engineer (General) for 1964-65 was Rs. 796.62 lakhs against which an expenditurc of Rs 758.63 lakhs was booked.

Under Plan Schemes, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 498.43 lakhs against the plan provision of Rs. 522.91 lakhs.

M.I.I Units, Mysore

The Special Division constituted for the Investigated of Minor Irrigation Projects at Mysore with its three Sub-Divisions was continued. A number of projects costing Rs. 72.29 lakhs was submitted by the Executive Engineer M.I.I. Division. The M.P.I. Sub-Division, Mandya was also entrusted with the execution of Bhima Reservoir works costing Rs. 7.269 lakhs coming under the Control of the V.C. Division.

M.I.I. Division, Belgaum

This Division with 4 Sub-Divisions had prepared 36 Projects costing Rs. 91,64,063 and 87 schemes costing about Rs. 3,01,26,967.

M.I.I. Division, Shimoga

This Division with 4 Sub-Divisions at Shimsha has prepared 18 projects costing Rs. 7,17,000 to benefit atchkat of 19,809 acres to be brought under cultivation. Eightyseven projects were investigated.

M.I.I. Division, Mangalore

A separate M.I.I. Division, Mangalore was formed for the Investigation and preparation of plans and estimate for Minor Irrigation Works. The Division attend to the Investigation and prepare of plans and estimates for new Minor Irrigation Works.

Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes (Scheme No. 815)

The Outlay incurred in the year on Work portion in respect of Urban Supply and Drainage Schemes amounts to Rs. 71.33 lakhs.

During the year 6 towns were provided with protected water supply *viz.*,—

(1) Shiralkoppa
(2) Haveri
(3) Virajpet
(4) Mahalingapura

(5) Turuvekere

(6) Somwarpet

(ii) IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Five Year Plan Schemes

The following 3 Major and 8 Medium Projects included in the First Five Year Plan were continued during the year.

Major Projects :—

(1) Tungabhadra Project (Left and Right Bank Canal).

(2) Ghataprabha Project—I Stage

(3) Bhadra Reservoir Project

Medium Projects :—

(1) Rajulavbanda Deversion Scheme

(2) Ramanahalli Tank

(3) Areshankar Tank

(4) Kalaskoppe Tank

(5) Tunga Anicut Project

(6) Kolachi Weir Project

(7) Nugu Reservoir Project

(8) Ambligola Project

In addition to the above scheme the following 3 Major and 11 Mendium Schemes of II Plan were also continued.

'*Major Projects* :—

(1) Ghataprabha Project—II Stage

(2) Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal I Stage.

(3) Kabani Reservoir Project

Medium Projects :—

(1) Hagaribommanahalli Project

(2) Jambadahalla Project

(3) Hathikoni Project

(4) Dharma Reservoir Project

(5) Habbahalla Project

(6) Lakshmanathirtha Project

(7) Mangala Project

(8) Kanakanala Project

(9) Nagathana Project

(10) Shickhole Project

(11) Arkavathi Project

PUBLIC WORKS IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY

In addition to the above schemes the following schemes included and started in the III Five Year Plan were also continued Major Projects :—

Major Projects :—

(1) Harangi Reservoir Project
(2) Upper Krishna Project —Phase I
(3) Malaprabha Project
(4) Hemavathi Project

Medium Projects :—

(1) Kambadakoda Project
(2) Harinala Project
(3) Bijjur Project

Category B Schemes :—(4) Chandrampalli Project (5) Remodelling and Improving Premoghal Channals (6) Suvarnavathi Project

Out of a total ayacut of 25.13 lakhs acres to be developed under all the above schemes, the irrigation potential created upto end of March 1965 was 8.34 lakhs acres and ar e developed was 4.94 lakh acres.

The progress of the various Major and Medium Irrigation Projects is given below:—

Tungabhadra Project :—

(*a*) (i) Left Bank Channels :—The Tungabhadra Reservoir and Left Bank Main Canal form Mile 0 to 127 have been practically completed. The distributaries upto Mole 100 have almost been completed and water let out.

(ii) Right Bank Low Level Canal was practically completed. The area to be brought under irrigation was 92,345 acres. The irrigation works has been completed.

(iii) High Level Channel :—Construction of distributaries, water cources and field channels to irrigate an area of 2 lakh acres was taken up for execavation.

(*b*) Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme :—The main work of Rajolibanda has been completed .

(*c*) Kanakanala Project :—Work on the Project and irrigation channel was in progress.

(*d*) Hagaribommanahalli Project :—Work on the main dam and the channel was in various stages of excavation.

Total expendutiture incurred during the year on Tungabhadra Project was Rs. 199.53 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 180.90 lakhs.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

(i) The Dam was practically completed. Bhadra Reservoir Left Babnk Canal (0 to 48 miles). (ii) The main Canal and distributaries has been completed in all respect.

(iii) Bhadra Reservoir Right Bank Canal(0 to 35||62). The excavation of main canal and distributaries has been completed.

(iv) Anvery Branch Channel:—(0 to 41½)miles Earth work excavation of main canal and distributaries. and masonary work have been completed.

(v) Malenbennur Channel:—(0 to 30½ miles). Earth work excavation for the entire length has been completed. Distributaries were nearing completion.

(vi) Davanagere Branch Channel:—(0 to 56 miles). Earth work excavation was practically completed. The Major cross drainage works such as Shanti Sagar main Valley Aqueduct, Shantisagar Waste weir Valley acqueduct were completed. Works on Harihar Branch Channel, Harapanahally distributaries and all aother distributaries except 9-A and 9-C zones were in good progress.

(vii) Devarabelikere Pick-up Reservoir:—Modified estimated as per Technical Sub-Committee of -Major Irrigation Projects Control Board were under finalisation.

Water has been allowed in Bhadra Reserve Left Bank Canal and Bhadra. Reservoir Right Bank Canral and Anvery Branch Canals. The Irrigation potential created during the year was 32,307 acres.

Jambadahalla Project

This in a medium irrigation project envisaging construction of a dam across Jambadahalla, a perennial jungle stream near Dugalapur in Tarikere Taluk of Chickmagalur District to benefit 60,000 acres.

The work of spillway has almost been completed and the work of embankment was under progress.

The total expenditure incurred in the year on Bhadra Canal was Rs. 173.85 lakhs as against the grant of 171.95 lakhs.

Ghataprabha Project

(*a*) Ghataprabha Project I Stage :—(i) Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal from 0 to 44 miles (I Stage) :—The work on the main canal and two branches including the distributary system to serve the entire irrigation command of 1.2 lakh acres has been practically completed. Work on Assangi

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Minor, Rampur Distributary, Malarkhandi outlet and Chin-Pholi extension were completed.

(ii) Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal—II Stage :—The rising of bank works of the main canal and 18 Major distributaties were in progress and 90 per cent of them have practically completed. Masonary lining in C.D. works (gaps) of Biligi Branch in 5th and 7th Mile and distribution work on four distributaries have been completed. Work under twenty five distributaries was on progress.

(*b*) Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme II Stage :—Hidkal Dam Project :—The foundation excavation of the dam both in river bed and in the flanks, was in 'full progerss.

(*c*) Nagathana Tank Project :—All the works were completed. except the protective works to the water weir tail channel. An irrigation potential of 1,422 acres has been created. The area irrigated during the year was 8 acres of Khariff, 167 acres of Rabi and 32 acres of Hot weather.

Total expenditure incurred in the year in Ghataprabha Project Circle under all heads was Rs. 89.71 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 102.01 lakhs.

Malaprabha Project

(i) Main Dam:—Work of excavation of was started departmentally and later on by the Contractor and was in progress.

(ii) Tunnel through Yellmama Hills :— Tunnel alignment was been finalised and tender approved during April 1965.

(iii) Rehabilitation :—About 800 households in 37 villages with a toal population of 37,637 persons and 28,600 acres of agricultural land in 61 villages will come under submergence. All acquisition proposal have been prepared and were in on various stages of disposal. Layout plans for 14 villages have been completed. The valuation of houses in submerged villages was in progress.

(iv) Malaprabha Right Bank Channel :—The plans and estimate for Nargund Branch Channel were prepared. Distributary survey works covering an area of nearly 30,000 acres has been completed. The construction of buildings at Nargund , Hirekumbi, Byahatti and Inamhaongal have been completed.

The total expenditure incurred in the year in Malaprabha Project Circle was Rs. 30.26 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 31—20 lakhs.

Ambligola Project

The Ambligola Project Sub-Division was continued during the year upto end of September 1964 for completion of balance works of the project. After closurer of the Special

Sub-Division Shikaripur with effect from 1st Octobetr 1964 under Sagar Division. almost all the works have been completed except a few works on the waterweir and channel.

The total expenditure incurred in the year on this project was Rs. 4.71 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 4.72 lakhs,.

Mangala Project

The bund work on left bank was in progress. The contour channel, including C.D. works beyond 5th mile was in progress and nearing completion.

Total expenditure incurred in the year on this project was Rs. 4.45 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Ramanahalli Project

This work is practically completed and is ready to irrigate 4,800 acres. The cultivators are seen to be not coming forward to cultivate the lands and get the benefits.

The total irrigated in the year was 1,278 araes and 20 guntas.

Areshankar Tank:—The work has been comlpeted and is read yto irrigate 3,059 acres. The cultivators are not ready coming forward to get the advantage of the benefit.

The area irrigated in the year was 201.05 acres.

Kalaskope Tank:—The work has been completed and only maintanance work has been carried out. The total irrigable area was 2023 acres.

Area irrigated in the year was 201.05 acres.

Kolchi Weir:—The work has been completed and irrigation to the extent of 3,225 acres is fesible of which 994.10 acres has been actually irrigated.

Total expenditure incurred in the year on the above works was Rs. 0.54 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 0.60 lakhs

(*a*) *Nugu Reservoir Project*:—The Dam work has been completed and balance works comprising of portions of Nugu High Level Canal, Irrigation tract raids and other villages shifting works etc., were under progress.

(*b*) *Kabani Reservoir Project*:—The excavation for foundation has gone up to (—) 93 fee below the average river bed level. Rubble masonary was in progress and had come up to 10 feet above the average bed eve of the riber in the sectinos, to Work on the left earthern flank was in progress.

(*c*) *Hebbanahalla Project*:—The embankment work was completed. Out of 18 miles of Habbehalla Channel, 12 miles has been completed and the balance in full swing.

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(*d*) *Chickhole Project*:—Three right and left flanks and the spillway works have almost been completed. Nearly 90 per cent on the Project work was completed.

Upper Krishna Project

Foundation stones of both the dams at Almatti and Narayanapura were laid by Shri Lal Bahadur Sastry, then Union Minister, on 22nd May 1964.

The total expenditure incurred in the year was Rs. 56.27 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 61.30 lakhs.

Investigation Circle, Mysore

Harangi Reservoir Project:—The foundation exploration work and trial pit excavation of the dam were in progress. Formation of apporach roads to Dam site was undertaken.

Lakshmana-thirtha Project.

The Project report, Plans, etc., were recast and were under finalisation.

Suvarna-vathy Project.

Final designs for increasing the atchkat were examined and construction of camp buildings was taken up.

Arkavathy Project.

The project was reinvestigated for increasing its scope. The Project report, Plans and Estimates were prepared and were under finalisation.

Hemavathy Project.

An estimate of Rs. 26.85 lakhs for the prelimanary works has been administratively sanctioned. The preliminary works such as colony buildings and approach roads, etc., were taken up. Dam foundation on the right flank for a small distance was also taken up. Detailed designs were worked out during the year.

Bijjur Reservoir Project.

The foundation for earth bund has been cleared. The construction of colony buildings was under progress.

Sixteen Projects were taken up for investigation and were under progerss.

Total expenditure incurred in the year in the Circle was 10.42 lakhs aganist the grant of Rs. 10—43 lakhs.

Irrigation Investigation Circle, Dharwar

Dharma Reservoir Project.

Dam works were completed in all respects and water stored in the reservoir for the first time.

The diversion road on Kumta-Hubli Road was completed in all respect and was handed over to regular P.W.D. Diversion, Sirsi for maintainance.

Harinala Project.

The section of the Dam was changed from Zonal to Homogeneous looking to the availability of materials. Proposals for acquisition of lands required for this purpose were finalised.

Forty two projects were also investigated and were under progress.

Total expenditure incurred in the year was Rs. 25.37 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 26.62 lakhs.

Irrigation Investigation Circle, Yermarus.

Twenty-four medium and Major Irrigation projects were under investigation under this Circle.

Total expenditure incurred during the year in the Circle was Rs. 7.21 lakhs as against the grant of Rs. 9.04 lakhs.

Mysore Engineering Research Stations, K.R. Sagar.

The research Station had four Divisions with 23 branches working on various problems of Hydraulics, soil mechanic, Chemical and Material testing which constitute the major branches; 172 (224) problems were studied.

In addition the following Students sponsored and financed by the Government of India under basic and Fundamental research which were in progress during 1963-64 were continued :—

(*a*) Canal lining studies.

(*b*) Standardisation of the use of surki and other puzzolanic materials and mortar on concrete.

(*c*) silt and sedimentation surveys of Thungabhadra Reservoir.

(*d*) Proto type experiments on Syphons.

The research scheme on muram Iso-Bath and water use entirely sponsored by the Government of India through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was also continued.

One hundred and fifty items of equipment were procured at a cost of Rs. 2,63,205 to enable the research work being carried out according to latest standards.

During the year Irrigation potential created was 1,51,776 acres against which an area of 65,476 acres was actually developed resulting in an approximate additional food production of 13,100 tonnes equivalent to the value of Rs. 80 lakhs.

(ii) Hydro Electric Construction Projects

Sharavati Valley Hydro Electric Project, I Stage.

The highlight of acheivement in the year was formal commissioning of the First Generating Unit of 89,100 kW by the Prime Minister of India on 24th January 1965 and the Unit is already supplying power to Bangalore. The erection of the II Generating Unit of 89,100 kW was completed and was undergoing trail runs for commissioning. This Unit, was commissioning during the first quarter of 1965-66. Erection of the II Penstock pipe about 4550 ft. long was completed on all respect and the pipe was filled up.

PUBLIC WORKS IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY

Works on the Sharavathi Receiving Station at Shimoga was continued and was nearing completion. Assembly and erection of the 100 MVA Transformer was completed. Erection of the Circuit Breakers Transformers and Disconnecting Switches was completed. The construction of the Sharavathi Receiving Station at Bangalore was completed. and the Station was receiving power.

Expenditure in the project during the year was Rs. 1,47,51,147.00. The total expenditure from commencement up to the end of the year was Rs. 11,92,55,120.00 against the sactioned estimate of Rs. 1,203 lakhs.

Two hundred and twenty kV. Transmission Line :— I Stage :—Erection of the 227 mile kV. Transmission Line from Sharavathi to Shimoga and on to Bangalore was completed and the Line charged.

The outlay incurred on the 220 kv. Transmission line was Rs. 82,37,040. Total outlay from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 2,86,76,502, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 305.38 lakhs.

Bhadra Reservoir Hydro Electric Project.

The work on the Bhadra Hydra Electric Project had been completed cduring the year 1963-64 and maintenance of the station was being carried out by the Department

The outlay incurred was Rs. 24,00,594. The total outlay from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 2,71,59,063 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 380 lakhs.

Tungabhadra Reservoir Hydro Electric Project (Left Bank) Munirabad.

Construction of the Power House building was complete. The I and II Generating Units of 9,000 K.W. Which had been already commissioning. Erection of the II Generating unit of 9,000 kW units was almost completed This unit was expected to be commissioned soon.

Erection of the 190 mile, 110 Kv. Transmission from Munirabad to Shahabad was completed and the Line charged. Erection of 84 miles and 33 Kv. and 215 miles of 11 Kv. lines was completed out total of 87 miles of 33 Kv and 250 miles of 11Kv. distribution lives. The outlay incurred was Rs. 19,28,955 and the total outlay form the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 4,27,65,501 against the modified sanctioned estimate of Rs. 605—20 lakhs.

Sharavathi Valley Project II Stage.

The Generating Station Building for installing the additional six generating units under Second Stage was under progress and the roofing had been cast for all the six units The Surge tank No. II was practically completes except for erection of the steel lining and concreting behind steel lining which were in progress. Construction of anchor blocks and saddle supports for all the six units was under rapid progress

Outlay during the year was Rs. 2,54,62,586. The total outlay from the commencement till the end of the year was Rs. 4,08,50,455, against a sanctioned cost of Rs 1,636.00 lakhs for the Hydraulic Electrical and Civil Works under Hydro Electric Construction Projects.

(iv) 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE II STAGE

220 KV Transmission Line II Srtage:—Surveying the role of the 220 KV Transmission line from Sharavathi to Hubli was taken up and this work was in progress. Stubs setting work had also been taken up along the route and about 45 stubs had been erectd.

Outlay incurred was Rs. 13,34,123. The total outlay from Commencement the end of the year was Rs. 13,34,781. against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 340.00 lakhs.

Investigation of Hydro Electric Projects, namely Tail race Development of Sharavathi, Kalinadi, Bedthi Varahi and Cauvery Valley Schemes was continued, The investigation work on the Kalinadi Schenme for the altrenative with one major underground power House near Khadra was in progress. Investigation of Hydro Electric Projects.

Detailed investigations of Bedthi, Varahi and Cauvery Schemes were being carried out. The reservoir surveys and other survey works needed for Penstock, Generating station etc., for Bedthi and Varahi Schemes, were practically complete. The Survey of India had also practically completed the reservoir surveys of Cauvery Scheme in the Cauvery Valley between Shivanasamudram and Mekedatu.

The outlay incurred in the year on the investigation projects was Rs. 20,82,756. The total outlay from the Commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 46,14,795.

(v) HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS (INVESTIGATION)

Shri L.T. Aminbhavi, Special Chief Engineer, continued to be incharge during the year and the post was abolished on 31st March 1965. Sharavathy Valley Project (Civil Works).

The final grant sanctioned for the Civil Engineering works in the Jurisdiction of the Special Chief Engineer, S.V. Proj rct was Rs. 267.00 lakhs against which the final outlay includig March 1965 suppleme tal accounts, in respect of I-Stage Civil Engineering Works booked was Rs. 264.06 lakhs.

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In respect of the II-Stage Civil Engineering Works, the final grant sanctioned was Rs. 63.26 lakhs against which the final outlay was Rs. 53.35 lakhs including March, 1965 supplemental accounts under the jurisdiction of the Special Chief Engineer, Sharavathi Valley Project.

The work of construction of the Tourist Hotel Building at Jog had been completed in all respects. The outlay incurred in respect of the above building was Rs. 3,75,921.

Acquisition of lands and property required for the formation of several new colonies was under progress. Out of 42 colonies proposed, 16 were completed and others were in good progress.

Talakalale

The Road way and parapet works of Talakalele Dam was completed during the year. Erection of Radial gates was also completed and maintained satisfactorily.

(vii) REHABILITATION AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN TUNGABHADRA AND SHARAVATHY VALLEY PROJECTS.

Acquisition

1383—08½ acres of land and 826 structures were acquired in the year.

An amount of Rs. 18,223--34 for land and Rs. 3,67,134-26 for structures was paid as compensation and *ex-gratia* payment. Total amount of Rs. 34,45,507-77 for lands and Rs. 6,58,431-69 for structures, as compensation and *Ex-gratia* had been paid upto the end of the year leaving a balance of A. 4578—22 G. of land and 769 structures to be acquired in the next year.

Rehabilitation

Three-hundred and ten families were granted 1323 acres 27 guntas of lands and rehabilitated in the year. A total number of 2992 families were granted 11,147 acres 6, guntas of lands and rehabilitated from the commencement of the project leaving a balance of 834 families to be rehabilitatad by the grant of lands at the end of March 1965. The number of land acquisition cases as on 1st April 1965, referred to Civil Courts was 166 number of cases referred during the year was 2300. Thus out of a total 466 cases, 170 cases filed before the District Judge Court were disposed off by the District Judge, and an amount of Rs. 36,84,210.42 was paid as enhanced compensation.

Tunga and Bhadra Reservoir Projects Acquisition. Trade

Eight-hundred and eighty nine acres and 28 guntas of land were acquired and Rs. 5,70,777.67 was paid as compensation. The total land acquired was 10,031 acres and 10 guntas and Rs. 60,07,026.98 was paid as compensation upto end of March 1965 leaving balance of 4,881 acres and 17 guntas

of land for acquisition during the next year. Twenty-seven structures under submersion of Narsaimhajarapura area were acquired and Rs. 29,367.24 was paid as compansation *Ex-gratia*. The total number of srtuctures acquired upto end March 1965 was 809 and the amount of compenasation *Ex-gratia* paid was Rs. 8,89,603.31 leaving a balance of 6 structures in submersion area of Narasimharajapura at the end of March 1965.

Compensation *Ex-gratia* in respect of 850 structures had been paid, out of 1028 structures, the record in respect of 178 structures were in preliminary stages,1103 sitesw ere formed in 16 villages with all the amenities, like, school Temple and Community Hall, etc., in the jurisdiction of Special Land Acquisit on Officer's Office, Tunga and Bhadra Projects, Shimoga.

One hundred and forty two structures were acquired and compensation *Ex-gratia* of Rs. 94,964.23 was paid leaving 143 structures to be acquired in three villages at the end of March 1965.

(iii) Government of India Scholars

Candidates under the Scheme for the creation of Potential for Recruitment to the Indian Air Force.

With a view to provide the Indian Air Force with promising material for recruitment in the shortest time in the view of the National Emergencey, the Government of India formulated a scheme of imparting Flying training to the youth of the Country who are matriculate and of the the age group of 17 and 20 years at the various Flying Clubs in India. This Scheme was started during the year 1962-63 and was continued during the year also. A selected candate after flying training of up to 30 hours free of cost is required to execute an agreement to serve the Indian Air Force.

During the year the Government of India allotted 10 such scholarships per quarters to the Flying Training School for 30 hours of free Flying the entire cost of flying at Rs. 70.00 per hour.

(iv) The Mysore Ports Department

Development of Ports :—During the year an expenditure of Rs. 32,655 klahs was registred on various Development Schemes,against the budget grant of Rs. 36.30 lakhs.

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The Agency for the execution of the work of providing facilities for handling iron||manganese ores at Coondapur Port estimated to cost Rs. 11.06 lakhs has been fixed and the work was expected to be taken up soon.

The Development Scheme of Bhatkal Project estimated to cost Rs. 14.20 lakhs and construction of a Transit Shed at Karwar estimated to cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs had been put to tender and were expected to be taken up during 1965-66.

Trade.

45,692,.768 M.T. (59,514,654 M.T.) of cargo valued at Rs. 1,35,92,471.70 (Rs. 1,64,30,079.00) was imported during the year. The decrease is due to in import of general cargo.

7,67,690.156 M.T. (7,20,347.963 M.T.) of cargo valued Rs. 4,44,46,081.25 (Rs. 3,79,43,479.00) was exported during the year.

Increase in export of cargo is mainly due to the increase in export of Iron and Manganese Ores from the Port of Belekere.

5,87,645.340 M.T. (5,81,997.028 M.T.) of Iron Ore was exported to Foreign Countries through the Ports of Karwar, Belekeri, Honavar, Coondapur and Malpe and 49,534.034 (25,834) M.T. of Manganese Ore exported through Coondapur, Belekeri and Karwar Ports.

A sum of Rs, 6,74,970.68 (Rs. 6,33,208.77) was collected as Landing, Shipping and Storage Fees on Imports and Exports of cargo during the year.

CHAPTER XII

TRANSPORT

(i) Mysore State Road Transport Corporation Bangalore

This is the fourth administration Report of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation covering the activities of the Corporation during the financial year 1964-65.

Expansion

No major scheme of expansion could be implemented during the year. The expansion services in Bellatry pocket for which the scheme published by the Corporation was approved by the State Government, could not be implemented due to legal difficulties. Four schemes for nationalition of services in Kanakapura, Mangalore, Kolar and Shimoga were prepared and published by the Corporation.

The Corporation expanded its operation in the existing areas served by it, in keeping with the traffic needs There was a net addition of 116 routes during the year on this accounts. Thus the total No. of routes operated as on 31st March 1965 stood at 1646 (1,530) with a route milage of 51,838 (47,356). The augumentation of services during the year accounted for an increase in the No. of schedules operated by 77 from 1,288 at the end of the previous year to 1365 as on 31st March 1965.

Fleet

The total fleet of passenger buses held by the Corporaton was 1988 as on the 31st March 1965. Ninety seven new buses were added to the fleet while 95 old and unserviceable buses were withdrawn during the year.

Progress of Operation.

The average number of venhicles put on road increased by 3.1% from 1,303 during 1963-64 to 1,352 during 1964-65. The ratio of buses on road to the number of buses held by the operating divisions impraoved from 76.6 to 79.0% during the year. With a larger number of buses on road and improved vehicular (fleet) utilisation , the Corporation was able to operate more milage to cater to the increased transport needs of the public. While the service milage operated increased by 2.5% from 610 lakh miles in 1963-64 to 625 lakh miles during the year, the number of passengers carried increased from 18.68 crore, to 20.13 crores showing a rise by in traffic 7% over the prevoius year.

The increase in the volume of service offered during the year was very well reflected in the traffic receipts which rose by 8.1% over the previous year from Rs. 923.78 lakhs to Rs. 999.06 lakhs. The rate of earnings per bus mile

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shot up by 8.3 Paise or 5.5% from 151.5 Paise in 1963-64. to 159.8 Paise in 1964-65. All these factors point towards a significaent improvements in the traffic potential

Capital

The capital requirements of the Corporation were provided partly by the contributions received form the State and Union Governments in the ratio of 3.1 and partly from the internal resources of the Corporation. The toal captial investment of the Corporation stood at Rs. 1239.93 lakhs as on the 31st March 1964. The capital receipts during the year was Rs. 40.00 lakhs *i.e.* Rs. 30.00 lakhs received from the State Govrmnent and Rs. 10.00 lakhs received from the Union the Government. Besides an amount of Rs. 70.54 lakhs was also spent for financing capital expenditute form the Depreciation Fund of the Corporation. Thus the total capital investment of the Corporation as on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 1350.47 lakhs, made up of 913.24 lakh contributed by the State Government Rs. 278.33 lakhs contributed by the Unuion Government and Rs. 158.90 lakhs financed from internal resources.

Financial Results

The accounts for the year 1964-65 showed a gross revenue of Rs. 1047.17 lakhs (Rs. 971.55 lakhs) showing an increase of Rs. 75.62 lakhs or 7.8% over the revenue year. The increase in the revenue receipts was mainly due to the substantial improvement in the rate of earnings per mile brought about by the upward trend in traffic potentiality noticed during the year. The revenue expenditure during the year at Rs. 782.98 lakhs was higher by Rs. 74—91 lakhs or 10.5% over the revenue expenditure of Rs. 708.07 lakhs during the year 1963-64. The increase in the revenue expenditure was partly due to the increse in the volume of operations on account of the two increases in Dearness Allowance granted to the employees during year besides an interium relief of Rs. 5 sanctiond with effect from 1st April 1964. The expenditure on stores items such as spare parts, tryes and tubes etc., also recored an increase on account of the rise in their prices as a result of the taxes levied in the previous year.

Inspite of the increase in revenue expenditure the gross margin during the year was maintained at Rs. 264.19 lakhs (Rs. 263.48 lakhs), mainly on account of the significant improvement in the revenue receipts. After providing for depriciation amounting to Rs. 111.16 lakhs, interest on the capital to the participating governments amounting to Rs. 70.88 lakhs and other provisions amounting to Rs. 5.66 lakhs, the Corporation was able to show a net profit of Rs. 76.9 lakhs, (72.74) lakhs during the year. The net profit of the Corporation for the year 1964-65 works out to 5.7% to the capital at charges.

Out of the net profit of Rs. 76.49 lakhs an amount of Rs. 12.76 lakhs was provided for the payment of the project sharing bonus to the employees as per the terms of the Idustrial Truce and an amount of Rs. 43.71 lakhs was provided towards income-tax. Rs. 1—25 lakhs was appropriated in the Net Revenue Account. The balance of Rs. 18.77 lakhs was transferred to the balance sheet as routine profit.

Quality of Services

Further improvements were noticed in some aspect of quality of services. The regularity of services during the year improved though not very significantly, from 91.23% to 91.40%in departures and from 87.76%to 88.01% in arrivals over the previous year. The rate of accidents per lakhs miles decreased from 0.85 on 1963-64 to 0.83 during the year. The rate of brakedowns, however recorded a slightly increase during the year from 1.93 to 2.19 per 10,000 miles.

Amenities toPassengers

Facilities available to the travelling public in the previous years continued and further steps to improve the facilities and amenities were taken during the year. With the commissioning of 3 new bus stations of which Hubli and Yadgir are the two major Stations, the number of permanent bus stations constructed by the Corporations increased from 42 as on 31st March 1964. to 45 as on 31st March 1965. The number of way side shelters and city passengers shelters provided also rose from 69 and 197 to 72 and 203 respectively during the year. Besides, construction works on 26 permanent bus stations were under various stages of progress at the endof the year. The project onstructing the Central Bus Stop at Subhas Maidan in Bangalor City with Depot facilities for the Urbanservices as a total cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was taken on hand.

Other facilities provided such as long distance services and express services were further extended during the year. The long distance services with more than 125 miles length were increased to 67 and express services were increased by 7 from 73 to 80 during the year. With the addition of 3 new services, the number of laxury services operated by the Corporation rose to 10 as on 31st March 1965l. The starting of Bangalore—Panjim night laxury service in November 1964 was an important feature of the year. The service covering a distance of 394 miles in 17½ hours, thus become the longest route operated by the corporation.

The Corporation also provided concessions to *bonafide* students by way of monthly passes at concessional rates While students studying upto and inclusive of High Schools got a concession of 66 %, other students got a concession of 33⅓% in the normal fares.

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Labour Relations

The Relations between the administration and its employees continued to be cordial. With the second Industrial Truce signed on 17th February 1962 and effective upto 31st March 1965, drawing to a close, negotiations were initiated well in advance of the closure of the Truce, with a view to arriving at a further industrial settlement so as to maintain the harmonious relations between the Management and Labour. The negotiations with the representatives of the two S. T. Employee's Federations were met with success and a settlement on many of the major demands brought up for negotiations by the Labour representatives was arrived at. A three year Industrial Truce was concluded with the representatives of the two Labour Federations on 20th March 1965. Important among the major financial benefits extended to the employees were the payment of additional D.A. of Rs. 5 to all employees and payment of C.C.H.R.A. of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 to employees in city and Corporation areas with effect from 1st January. 1964 and payment of further interim relief of Rs. 7.50 per month with effect from 1st April 1965 in addition to the interim relief of Rs. 5 already granted with effect from 1st April 1964. The age of Superannuation was also extended from 55 to 58 years subject to certification of physical fitness. The Corporation also agreed to set-up Joint Pay and Allowances Committee of Management and Labour Representatives to go into the question of revision of pay scales, dearness allowance and other service conditions and to make recommendations to the Corporation. The benefits extended to the employees under the settlement was estimated to involve a financial commitment of Rs. 37.00 lakhs per annum to the Corporation.

Conclusion

The overall working results of the Corporation for the year 1964-65 showed an appreciable improvement over those of the previous year. Inspite of the alround increase in the working cost due to the upward trend in the material prices, not to speak of the mounting labour demands, which have practically off set the increase in the revenue receipts, the Corporation was able to maintain satisfactory progress by subjecting the economics of operations to a very close scrutiny. Further, the amicable settlement with the Labour provide so background of increased efforts on the part of all concerned district highten the effeciency of the Orgarisation. With the Supreme Court's decision on the Bellary Scheme in favour of the Corporation, the year 1965-66 promised to be one of substantial expansion in the activities of the Corporation.

(ii) Motor Vehicles Department

Organisation of the motor Vehicles Department,

The administration of the following Acts and Rules came within the purview of the Motor Vehicles Department.

Acts :—

1. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act of 1939).
2. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.
3. The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1961.

Rules :—

1. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957.
2. The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1961.
3. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963.

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors.

The Regional Transport Officers continued to function as the Licensing Authorities for the issue and renewal of driving Licenses, Learners' Licenses and Conductors' Licenses. The Licensing Authorities were assisted by the Inspectors of motor Vehicles who conducted the test of competency in driving. The authorisation to drive medium and heavy transport vehicles were issued only to those having one year's or three years' experience in driving light and medium vehicles respectively. In case of persons who received driving instructions from a recognised school of motoring, licenses were issued on the strength of certificates issued by those schools, after ascertaining the character and antecedents of candidates.

Schools of motoring have been recognised in order to promote knowledge about and ability in driving. There are eight schools of motoring functioning in the state.

The number of driving licenses in force during the year was 54,728 (52,878). A total revenue of Rs. 4,46,896.98. was collected by way of fee for issue of fresh licenses, duplicate licenses, renewals, etc. In 141 and 147 cases, drivers were disqualified from driving under Sections 15 and 16 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 respectively. The number of conductors' licenses in force during the year was 8501. Only in 3 cases conductor's licenses were suspended.

In general, the provisions of the Acts and Rules have been rigidly enforced by the Licensing Authorities during the year.

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Registration of Motor Vehicles.

The Regional Transport Officers continued to be the Registering Authorities in their respective regions. The Inspectors of Motor Vehicles were delegated with powers to issue Fitness Certificates after ensuring that the vehicles comply with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act as regards their mechanical condition. During the year 5,237 and 3,046 motor vehicles were registered and re-registered respectively in the State. The vehicle position in the State as on 31st March 1965 was 64,690 (61,226). A sum of Rs. 2,77,178.67 (Rs. 2,29,797) was collected towards the Registration Fee. The number of registration certificates suspended and cancelled was 72 and 13 respectively. 21,337 fitness certificates have been issued during the year and a sum of Rs. 5,79,059.58 (Rs. 4,90,614.79) has been collected towards issue of fitness certificates.

Control of Transport Vehicles.

The State Transport Authority co-ordinated the activities of the Regional Transport authoritics in as the previous years. Out of 979 new routes propose to be opened, 173 routes have been finalised by the various Regional Transport Authorities and out of 637 cases of route variation, only in 143 cases route variations were approved. The number of routes in the State as on 31st March 1965 was 2,887.

The contract carriage permits, temporary as well as special permits, were granted liberally in order to meet the increasing demand of transport facilities of pilgrims, Educational Institutions, Local fairs, and car festivals. As many as 2,622 pucca and 657 temporary contract carriage permits were issued during the year. There were 1,074 motor cars and 1,625 autorickshaws in operation in the State. Cars were allotted to the public including Transport-Co-operative Societies, for operation as taxies, and also luxury and Tourist taxi in order to encourage tourist trade and to increase the transport facilities in the Cities.

The fares and freight rates which were in force during the previous year continue to be in force during the year.

The reciprocal arrangements arrived between the Mysore State and the neighbouring States, *viz.*,Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa continued

to be in force. The number of permits issued and countersigned upto the end of the year 1964-65 were as follows :

	States		*No. of permits recommended for other States*	*No. of permits countersigned for Mysore area*
1.	Andhra Pradesh		592	620
2.	Maharashtra	..	1,074	1,142
3.	Madras	..	586	594
4.	Kerala	..	357	368
5.	Goa	..	90	87
			2,699	2,811

Compulsory Insurance

At the time of registration of Motor Vehicles and issue of tax tokens, the production of Insurance Certificate was insisted upon as per the provisions, of Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal dealt with matters of claims due to accidents.

Compensation to Local Bodies.

Final compensation to local bodies was fixed in respect of 14 Districts including Mysore City Municipality. Final compensation has yet to be fixed in respect of the remaining five Districts *viz.*, Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitradurga and also to Bangalore City Corporation. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was provided during the year for payment of compensation to local bodies, out of which an amount of Rs, 23,33,776.74 was spent and the balance amount surrendered.

Revenue Receipts of Motor Vehicles Department.

The Motor Vehicles Department has derived a revenue of Rs. 6,94,64,778.43 during the year. The Department has spent Rs. 14,85,469.95 on its establishment during the year.

The Transport Commissioner continued to be the Licensing Authority in respect of fleet owners. The

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tax assessment made in respect of the fleet owners was as follows :—

	Name of Fleet Owner	*Tax Collected*
		Rs.
1.	M.S.R.T.C. Bangalore	1,12,56,315.75 Approximate figure).
2.	H.A.L. Bangalore	8,62,700.00
3.	B.M.D. Bangalore ..	3,02,472.00
4.	M.S.E.B. Bangalore ..	4,60,247.00

The Mysore Motor Vehicles (TPG) Act and Rules which orginally came into force on 1st October 1961 continued to be in force during the year 1964-65 also. The receipt under T.P.G. for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 1,50,17,876.76 as against an estimate of Rs. 1.30 crores.

Control of Traffic Offences and Accidents.

The Flying Squads in coordination with the Police staff continued to work for the prevention and detection of offences under Motor Vehicles Act and Rules in the State. To assure road safety, measures were taken to educate the public as well as drivers of Motor Vehicles by displaying notices and posters to be observerd by the general public or organising traffic weeks by the police and the Motor Vehicles Department.

The total number of convictions relating to violation of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act was 1,42,842 and the total Number of convictions of Motor Vehicles offences under the Indian Penal Code was 1791 The main causes of accidents were rash and negligent driving by the drivers, non-observance of traffic regulations by pedestrains, bad condition of roads, absence of spacious footpaths, etc.

CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

(i) Social Welfare Department

General

The Annual Budget of the Department was raised slightly to Rs. 55 lakhs, eventhough the National Emergency continued to exist. As in the previous year more stress was laid on the education and employment programmes for the backward Communities. A shift from land based economy industrial avocations for Scheduled Castes was found as useful as the land holdings of the Scheduled Castes, especially in the rural areas, are small and there are series limitation for, gainful employment. It was necessary to train the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in small Scale Industries and their trades through Industrial Training Institutions Centres, etc. The economic criterion adopted was annual income of Rs. 1200 p.a. and Rs. 2400 p.a. for grant of Prematric and post metric respectively. This some criterion of Backwardness was also adopted for reservation of 30% of vacancies for the other Backward classes in government service. The provision made for welfare schems of different sections under State Sections during the year was as follows:—

State Sector	*Section*	*Amount Provided*	*Amount Spent*
1. Scheduled Caste	..	34.38 lakhs	32.577 lakhs
2. Scheduled Tribes	..	6.87 lakhs	5.850 lakhs
3. Denotified Tribes	..	5.75 lakhs	5.648 lakhs
4. Nomadic.	..	4.50 lakhs	3.695 lakhs
5. Other Backward Classes.		3.50 lakhs	3.403 lakhs
Total	..	55.00	51.173

These amounts were utilised for schemes relating to (i) Education (ii) Economic uplift and (iii) Health, Housing and other amenities.

Education Schemes.

Out of amount of Rs. 30.911 provided for different sectors, an amount of Rs. 27.668 was spent. The Schemes implemented related to starting of Hostles for boys and girls, Ashram schools and sanction of Equipment, grants, etc.

Economic Rehabilitation Scheme.

Out of provision of Rs. 12.707 lakhs made for the welfare of different sections an amount of Rs. 10.484 lakhs was spent during the year.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Out of a total provision of Rs. 11.392 lakhs an amount of Rs. 10.652 lakhs was spent.

Housing, Water Supply and Health Schemes.

Acquisition of land and grant of House sites, construction of community centres sand D.W. Wells were the main schemes continued. Harijan education week was obesrved during the year and prizes were also distributed to villages for commendable work regarding removal of untouchability.

Non-Plan Schemes.

The Hostels started during the II Plan period continued during the year and out of an amount of Rs. 31·474 lakhs provided for different sections an amount of Rs. 31·417 was spent.

Government of India Scholarships

The scheme for sanction of Post-Matric Scholarshops sponsored by the Government of India was continued during the year and against a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs made, an amount of Rs. 25·329 lakhs was spent and Scholarship were sanctioned/renewed for 13,677 students.

Women and Child Welfare.

1. *Education* :—In addition to the 85 Nursery *cum* Women Welfare Centres started during the previous year of III Five Year Plan a further 25 Centres were started and continued during the year and an amount of Rs. 62,000 was spent.

2. *Economic uplift* :—Two Tailoring production Centres started during the previous year were continued and one more Centres were also started. The Schemes of the previous year were also continued.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Out of an amount of Rs. 2,50, 000 provided for giving subsidy to Municipalities for construction of houses for Sweepers and Scavengers an amount of Rs. 2,49,750 was sanctiond to 14 Municipalities for construction of 333 houses.

Services.

Under the existing orders 15% and 3% of the the vacancies were reserved for Scheduled and Castes Scheduled Tribes respectively. This percentage was attained either due to non-availibility of suitale candidates from these communities or inadequate compliance on the part of the concerned officers. With a view to having close cupervision and acheiving the object expeditiously an Employment Cell was started during year with the State Director of Social Welfare at its head. The main work of this Cell is to inspect the Unit Officers and find out whether the reservation rules are being followed and if not to bring matter to the notice of Government ,for necessary action. Eleven Unit Officers were inspected by the Cell during the year.

(ii) Community Development Programme.

Coverage

Out of 268 community development blocks in the State 135 were State I, 96½ in State II and 36½ in post Stage II. The entire State was covered by the Programme during the period. Conversion of the blocks from one stage to another has been done according to a phased programme.

Budget Provision.

Provision of Rs. 224 lakhs was made under the Community Development Programme during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 228.26 lakhs was registered.

Agriculture

Agricultural production received highest consideration during the year. 10,56,217 maunds of improved seeds of various types, 1,80,65,380 maunds of various categories of chemical fertilizers, 14,26,210 maunds of pesticides and 66,457 improved agricultural implements were distributed, 1,64,903 new compost pits were dug and 1,59,611 trials and demonstrations were held. 6,84,398 acres of land was brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Animal Husbandry

4,851 improved animals, 74,879 birds and 6,19,253 fingerlings were supplied during the year. 2,88,004 animals were castrated. 85,245 animals were artificially inseminated and 9,138 silage pits were filled.

Minor Irrigation and land Reclamation.

Considerable importance was given to minor irrigation work during the year. Liberalised rules for issue of loans for the construction of irrigation wells by the Revenue Department were made applicable to the loan sanctioned for construction of irrigation wells under the Community Development Programme also. 2,377 Kacha wells, 4,592 pucca wells, 201 tanks channels to a length of 32 miles and 29 tube wells were constructed. Repairs to 1,242 kacha wells, 1,530 pucca wells, 550 tanks and 27 miles of channels were undertaken. 2,684 pumpsets were installed during the period. 21,122 acres of land were expected to be irrigated by the above works. 65,424 acres of lands were reclaimed and 92,872 acres were bunded or terraced.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industies.

3,658 Ambar charakas, 246 Ghanies and 2,314 bee-hive boxes were introduced, 367 improved potters' wheels and 1,653 sewing machines were distributed. 249

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

tannery pits, 1,616 fruit and vegetable processing centres, 32 flaying centres, 107 common facility centres were started. The value of improved tools and appliances distributed during the period amounted to :—

(*a*) Blacksmithy	..	1,11,895
(*b*) Carpentry	..	67,038
(*c*) Others	..	1,06,963

Health and Rural Sanitation.

74 Primary Health Centres were started and 2,546 rural latrines, 1,10,674 yards of pucca drain, 2,680 drinking water wells and 21,357 seakage pits were constructed. 109 handpumps were installed and 67,568 sq. yards of village lanes were paved. 3,078 drinking water wells were renovated and 3,388 were disinfected.

Social Education.

17,304 adult literacy centres were started and 80,596 adults were made literate. 1,319 reading rooms and libraries were also started.

Women and Children Programme

Eight hundred and fifty four Mahila Mandals Mahila Samithis with a membership of 16,258 and 794 Balawadis/Nurseries with 16,633 children attending were started. In addition 7,007 smokeless chullahs were installed and 535 Women Camps with 16,548 Women participating were held.

Youth Programme.

13,496 new Youth Clubs with a membership of 1,39,266 and 1,414 new Farmer's Forums with a membership of 10,355 were started during the year. 550 Radio Rural Forums and 59 women listening Clubs were functioning at the end of December 1964.

Communication.

During the year 9,195 furlongs of Kacha roads and 1,246 culverts were either repaired or improved.

Rural Housing Projects Scheme.

The Rural Housing Projects scheme is being implemented in 364 villages. A provision of 7 lakhs was made in the budget. Besides a sum of 5 lakhs was made available by the Life Insurance Corporation to implement this scheme. 930 houses were taken up for construction out of which 646 houses were completed and an expenditure of Rs. 11.11 lakhs has been registered during the year.

Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project.

The Integrated Child Welfare Project was located in two blocks covering 60 villages in Anekal and Sarjapur Blocks at an estimated expenditure of

Rs. 2,91,800 for a period of 5 years. Important activities of the project are the starting of Balawadis supply of mid-day meals to school children and supply of uniforms to children of age group of 0–16 years, recreation and cultural activities, organisation of Mahila Mandals and immunisation against epidemic and chronic diseases like small-pox, etc.

Development of Area Under Major Irrigation Projects.

During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 37 lakhs was provided for this programme. Out of this an amount of Rs. 11.52 lakhs was only utilised. The area developed under the various major Irrigation Projects during 1964-65 is as follows :—

	Acres
Tungabhadra Project (Left Bank) ..	2,27,000
Ghataprabha Project ..	41,700
Bhadra Project ..	74,000
Tungabhadra Project (Right Bank)	63,000

Scheme for Utilisation of Rural man power.

44 Pilot Projects were functioning at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 24,24,000 was allotted for the year 1964-65 and Rs. 20,33,380 was released to all the blocks. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 18.60 lakhs.

(iii) Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen, Ratnapuri Hunsur Taluk

The land colonisation scheme for the settlement of 350 Ex-servicemen at Ratnapuri, Ex-serviceman Colony, Hunsur Taluk was introduced by the Government in their Order No. L. 1094-1110 PWR.8-52-7, dated 3rd June 1952 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 12,60,000.

The Tahsildar was continued a Secretary of the Committee during the year. The entire affairs of the Colony was under the control of the Tahsildar who is the Secretary of the Colony during the year.

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Out of the total of 375 Ex-servicemen selected previously, 260 persons joined the Colony up to the end of the year. Their settlement is as noted below :—

Strength.

(1) Settlers who have put up permanent structures and temporary structures are residing in the Colony ..	120
(2) Settlers cultivating their lands but not residing in the Colony and residing elsewhere ..	43
(3) Settlers who are not residing in the Colony but some of them are cultivating the lands and some are found to be permanent absentees..	97
Total ..	260

Amenities Provided

Land Grant.

Only one settler Sri Ahmed Shariff was alloted 2 acres of wet land and 6 acres of dry land during the year.

Reclamation Charges.

A sum of Rs. 29,780 was paid towards the reclamation charges of both wet and dry lands during the year. 90 persons were paid 4,980 rupees towards the reclamation charges of dry land and 63 persons paid Rs. 14,900 towards the wetlands.

Housing Loan.

A sum of Rs. 10,250 was paid to the several settlers for construction of their houses as per Land Colonisation scheme during the year.

Health and Sanitation :—A sum of Rs. 100 was paid to the local Medical Officer, Hunsur towards the conveyance allowance upto 23–7–64.

Repairs to Staff Quarters.

A sum of Rs. 9,500 was provided in the budget for the year for the repairs of staff quarters which was very necessary. This amount was credited to P.W.D. Head on 26–3–1965. The work was entrusted to Public Works Department for execution.

The tractor purchased by the Colony funds was ordered to be sold in public auction.

One Auditor of the Divisional Commissioner's office was deputed to Ratnapuri Colony to investigate and prepare the list of settlers to whom saguvali chits could be issued, and etc., who has prepared the 3 lists which were approved by the Divisional Commissioner. Action is being taken in this matter of issue of saguvali chits to the settlers.

The President of Taluk Board was addressed to undertake the construction of an additional room for the existing school building with an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000.

A sum of Rs. 1,652 has been collected towards the loan arrears during the year.

The Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Transport and Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare also visited the Colony on 22-3-65. The Honourable Minister for Labour and Transport distributed 100 saguvali chits to the settlers in the Colony. The Honourable Minister for Social Welfare opened the School Building at Chowdikatte.

(iv) NIRASHRITARA PARIHAR KENDRA, BANGALORE

The Act for the Prohibition of Beggary, 1944 (Act No. XXIII of 1944) continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore, during the year.

Activities of the Receiving Centre.

The activities of the Receiving Centre continued both in the Kendra buildings and as well as in the Corporation buildings at Kalasipalya Bus Stand in the City. During the year 2030 (2645) beggars were arrested thus showing a fall of 615. There were no beggars in the Receiving Centres at the commencement of the year.

Activities of the Receiving Centre.

Activities of the Relief Centre. At the beginning of the year there were 185 beggars in the Relief Centre and 387 beggars were transferred from the Receiving Centre during the year. Seven beggars returned from hospitals after medical treatment. Thus the total number of beggars detained and maintained at the Kendra was 579 (681) during the year. Of these, 64 (92) beggars were ordered to be released as per court orders. Forty nine (133) beggars were also ordered to be released after recovery of maintenance charges. Two hundred and fifty five (229) beggars were released after expiry of time

SOCIAL SERVICE AND WELFARE

fixed by the Court. Four beggars were released on Patrol. Fifteen deaths of inmates in the Kendra. Twenty (28) beggers escaped from the relief centre and 25 (17) inmates of the Kendra were sent to various hospitals for treatment. At the end of the year there were 147 (185) inmates in the Relief Centre.

Cottage Industries.

Tailoring Section ;—At the beginning of the year the Section could not be provided with required number of inmates, due to the low population of inmates in the Kendra. Gradually, with great effort the strength of the inmates was increased and the section was made to run with its full swing.

Binding Section ;—This section was also made to run with its full swing like Tailoring Section.

Charka Section ;—Average No. of inmates employed in the Section during the year were 6.

Total number of Hanks prepared were 35.

Agriculture and Gardening ;—Due to low strength in the Kendra, the Operations suffered to some extent. But with great effort and with the minimum beggars, 15 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land were brought under cultivation. The yield of paddy was 1830 kgs. and Horse gram 400 kgs.

(v) State Five Year Plan

The State Third Five Year Plan envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores. For the year 1964-65 the size of the Plan as approved by the Planning Commission was of the order of Rs. 47.55 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 29.75 crores. The distribution of outlays under broad Heads of Development as approved by the Planning Commission, and provision made by the State Government as per needs was as shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Approved outlays	*Excess in the Budget*
Agriculutral Programmes ..	1,000	60
C.D. and Co-operation ..	300	..
Irrigation ..	500	..
Power ..	2,050	..
Industry and Mining ..	180	15
Transport and Communications ..	110	125
Social Services ..	605	1.25
Miscellaneous ..	10	..
Total ..	4,755	201.25
		4,956.25

The actual expenditure incurred during the year was of the order of Rs. 47.33 crores, thus bringing the total expenditure on the Plan Programme of the first four years to Rs. 192.56 crores.

The following statement shows the progress achieved during the year under some heads :—

Item	1964–65 *Target*	1964–65 *Achievement*
Crop Production—		
Production Potential created (additional) ..	2.99 lakh tonnes.	2.23
Cotton bales ..	40,000	33,986
Minor Irrigation *(P.W.D. Sector)*		
(i) Old area assured of Water Supply (in '000 acres).	21.100	32.373
(ii) New area for which potential is created ('000 acres).	16.900	29.143
Roads		
Surfaced Roads ('000 miles) ..	0.238	K.M1110.45
Unsurfaced Roads ('000 miles) ..	0.368	949.51
Health		
Hospital /Dispensaries ..	..	..
Urban (Nos.) ..	5	6
Rural (Nos.) ..	41	17
Beds		
In Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries.	..	..
In Primary Health Centres and dispensaries	600	508
Housing		
Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (Houses).	450	528
Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Houses).	750	112

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Work connected with the formulation of the State Fourth Five Year Plan—

During the year the State Government submitted its priliminary Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State to the Planning Commission. The outlay proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan was tentatively placed at Rs. 500 crores. The allocation for the several sectors were broadly as follows :—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Agricultural Programme including C.D. ..	125.00
2. Irrigation and power ..	203.50
3. Transport and Communications ..	35.00
4. Industries ..	35.00
5. Social Services ..	100.00
6. Miscellaneous ..	1.50
	500.00

The Memorandum was prepared against the background of the needs and potentialities of the State.

During the year the State Government also submitted Schemes for Advance Action for Fourth Plan.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Archaeology and Museums

Archaeology ;

Excavations:--

At T. Narasipur, further excavations were conducted in which charcoal samples from the lowest neolithic level were collected and sent to the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for dating. This year's excavation further comfirmed the existence of two main periods in the habitation. The earlier peroid I is characterised by the use of burnished and unburnished hand-made wares and polished stone implements. In a small pit ascribable to the period, a number of bone pieces were found on a chared surface associated with charcoal and ash. Special mention needs had to be made of the occurence of quart blade with prominent bulb of percussion and radial lines suggesting that such blade flakes were made and used by the Neolithic man at this site. Wheel turned pottery began to appear at the top most levels of this period I and this horizon also yeilded a few pieces of black-on red ware, all made on wheel and a champered biconoical copper bead, suggesting the appearance of chalcolithic elements at a late stage of the Neolithic. This horizon is succeeded by period II, characterised by full fledged iron using culture with black-and-red ware.

Explorations

At Banavasi, in North Kanara District, a brick structure probably a Buddhist Vihara, was discovered when a mound was dug by a Public Works Department Contractor. The bricks, associated pottery, etc., indicate that the structure might have belonged to about the 1st and 2nd Century A.D. But most of it has now been destroyed.

(ii) Near Bhadravathi District, Shimoga, two pieces of sculptures were discovered belonging to the Hoysala period. One is the Head of a Parsvanatha figure with its wellcurved Prabhavali and the other is a fine figure of a stone Yaksha with its Head lost.

(iii) At Chidri, near Bidar was discovered another seated figure of a Jins. It is remarkable of good workmanship belonging to about the 14th Century A.D.

(iv) At Lokikere there was an Iswara Temple, but the same had been enclosed by a mound. When this mound was cleared, it was found that the temple had beautiful outer walls with niches, pilaster, etc. According to the inscription newly discovered there, the Temple was constructed by the Pandyas of Uchchangi in about the 12th Century A.D.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

Epigraphy.

At Kalya in the Magadi Taluk, on the pedestal of standing Parsvanatha Image is an inscription dated in Saka 1265 (1343 A.D.). It refers to the consecration of the Image by Bahubalideva. Another inscription discovered at Lokikere in the Davanagere Taluk, belongs to the Pandya Ruler Vijaya-pandya of Uchchangi and refers to the grant of lands by the King in A.D. 1171 for—the maintenance of Whe Temple of God-Kailasa Odeya Deva.

Treasure Trove.

(i) Three hoards of Gold coins discovered at Marthahalli Sirigodu and P.G. Palyam, all in Kollegal Taluk, contain small Virarayi fanams.

(ii) In conection with the International Campaign for Historical Monuments sponspored by the UNESCO, exhitions were arranged in the Museums at Bangalore, Mangalore and Gulbarga. A number of Photographs, Enlargements illustrating the monumental wealth of the State were exhibited in all the District Headquarters as well with the co-operation of the Department of Tourism. A Souvenir was also brought out on this occasion.

Museums

(i) In the Government Museum, Bangalore, the Museum Annexe constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.25 lakhs was declared open by the Minister of Cultural Affairs, Government of India on 6th November 1964. Some of the old show-cases were replaced by modern ones. The specimens were cleaned and the Natural History specimens were sprayed with suitable preservatives. The film programme was continued during the year. The Museum continued to attarct a large number of visitors. The number of visitors during the year exceeded 1,10,000. Among the important specimens acquired during the year, mention needs to be made of Chandrasekhara, a bronze Image, 64 Nayanars, a Painting of the early 19th Century, the Zeera, Natural History specimens, 12 water colour paintings prepared by Shri Rumale Channabasavaiah etc. Besides, 298 Educational Institutions arranged visits to this Museum for the benefit of the students, numbering more than 17,000.

(ii) In the Sreemathi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangalore, further improvements in the method of modern display were made. A few modern show-cases were acquired.

Library.

Three hundred and twenty-one books (including some received free of cost) and 17 periodicals were added to the Library of the Department during the year.

(i) The Expenditure of the Department under the Budget head—"27. Scientific Departments, (b) Archaeological Department amounted to Rs. 90,695 under "Normal" and Rs. 10,251 under "Plan Scheme". Finance.

(ii) The expenditure under the head "27 Scientific Departments, (d) Museums, amounted to Rs. 73,708 under 'Normal' and Rs. 1,487 under 'Plan– Development of Museums (Centrally Sponsored)" during the year.

(iii) The receipts of the Department were Rs. 1,587 during the year from the sale of publications, photographs and contributions from Local Bodies towards the maintenance of the Local Antiquities Museum at Chitradurga.

(ii) Directorate of Vigilance

A statistics of work done is shown below :—

STATE LEVEL

Mysore and Bangalore Regions.

371 cases were pending investigation at the beginning of the year. 1,701 cases were received during the year making a total of 2,072 for disposal. Of these 1,113 containing allegations against Non-Gazetted Officers and allegations of a general and less serious in nature were referred to the concerned Divisional Commissioners and Heads of Departments for necessary action, out of the remaining 959 cases, 40 cases were filed without investigation as the allegations were found to be either false or incapable of proof, 52 cases were referred for disciplinary action under Mysore Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957. The balance at the end of the year works out to 434 cases.

Belgaum and Gulbarga Regions

162 cases were pending investigation at the beginning of the year. 306 cases were received during the year making a total of 468. Of these, 190 containing allegations against Non-Gazetted Officers and allegations of a general and less serious in nature were referred to the concerned Divisional Commissioners and the Heads of Departments for necessary action. Out of the remaining, 278 cases 112 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof and 6 cases were filed without investigation, 33 cases were substantiated. The balance at the end of the year works out to 127.

DIVISIONAL LEVEL

Division	*Opening balance*	*No. of cases received*	*Total*	*Referred to Heads of Departments for action (minor cases).*	*Cases dropped*	*Referred to Heads of Departments for action under C.C.A. Rules and Police Act.*	*Balance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore ..	313	428	741	80	432	25	203
Bangalore ..	109	480	589	198	246	31	114
Belgaum ..	95	442	537	232	206	3	96
Gulbarga ..	34	259	293	126	54	33	80
Total ..	551	1,609	2,160	636	938	92	493

During the year traps were successfully laid against 2 Gazetted Officers and 14 Non-Gazetted Officers and appropriate action has been taken against all the officers and officials.

Charges were framed and Communicated to 48 Gazetted Officers and 120 Non-Gazetted Officers after completion of preliminary investigation.

Departmental enquires were held and final reports were sent to Government or Heads of Departments in respect of 37 Gazetted Officers and 102 Non-Gazetted Officers.

Final orders of Government or other competent authorities were issued during the year in respect of cases involving forty Gazetted Officers and 110 Non-Gazetted Officers. The following is the nature of orders passed.

		No. of Gazetted Officers	*No. of Non-Gazetted Officers*
1.	Dismissal ..	1	..
2.	Reduction in grade ..	1	15
3.	Postponement/stoppage of increment.	14	27
4.	Censure or warning ..	15	15
5.	Amount ordered for recovery :	4	19
6.	Reprimand: ..	..	1
7.	Exoneration ..	2	20
8.	Reduction of pay and pension	..	1
9	Convicted ..	.	2
10.	Prosecution to be launched	..	2
11.	Other punishments ..	3	8
	Total ..	40	110

Water Rate Section.

Irrigation contribution and water rate demand to the tune of Rs. 1,30,41,520-66 paise was raised by the Special Team in the six Districts of (1) Kolar, (2) Shimoga, (3) Mandya, (4) Mysore, (5) Hasan, and (6) Chickmagalur up to end of March 1964.

Demand of Irrigation contribution and water rate were realised in the Districts of Tumkur and Chitradurga during the year to the tune of Rs. 37,47,168-97 paise.

Tumkur District	..	Rs. 12,49,893-91
Chitradurga Districts	..	Rs. 24,97,275-06
Total	..	Rs. 37,47,168-97

The total demand raised by the Special team in all the eight districts is Rs. 1,67,689-63 paise.

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(iii) PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION

The Department of Publicity and Information continued to give adequate publicity to the octivities of Government through various media.

The activities of the various wings of the Department are given below :—

News and Press Section

During the year three hundred and eight Press Notes and Seven hundred secventy -six News Items were realesed to the Press relating to important activities of Government. Likewise action was taken by the Divisional Assistant Director of Publicity and Information at Dharwar, Mysore and Gulbarga and by the District Publicity Officers, for highlightning the activities of Government of regional importance.

Forty Press Conferences were organised. The Press Accereditation Committee considered the application from Correspondants for accreditation. Tours were arranged for the journalists with acquainting them with the development activities of Government. Several features articles regarding the progress made by Governmnet in respect of developmental activities in the State were issued. Programmes of the Ministers and trther Government activites continued to be covered by the Department and items on the same were issued to Press.

"To-day's Press at a Glance" was a daily feature of the Press Section, containing an abstract from news papers of the State as also from some important News Papers outside the State. Information regarding newspapers and periodicals of the State were furnished to the Registrar of News Papers, New Delhi.

Exhibition.

The Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, Hassan Cattle Showti—Exhibition, Siddaganga Exhibition and all India Conayatention of Pancahayat Raj Parishat and Rural Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Bangalore and Banasankari respectively, during the year. Attractive Stalls were put up and charts and models relating to the States dvelopmental activities were exhibited.

Photo and Films Section.

Coverages were given for important functions, tours of Ministers, visits of V.I.Ps. the number of Photographs taken being five hundred and four. Total number of photographs released to the Press was nine thousand and five hundred and fifty apart from five hundred and fortyfive photographs of places of Touisrts interest taken by the Department.

Publications Section.

The two Departmental monthlies in English and Kannada —Mysore Information and Mysore Vani, respectively continued to be published as also the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Sovenir, 1964. A special publication on Mysore Ports and a Brochure on "Mysore Cottages in Thirumalai Thirupathi" were brought out by the Department.

National Savings.

The Director of Publicity and Information continued to be the Joint Directot of the Scheme. The Savings Quarterly magazine was published. A Folder on Premium Prize Bonds and posters on Prize Bonds Scheme were issued. Fifty Hoardings were prepared to give publicity and to poularise the Scheme. Four workings Models and four sets of six-panel Exhibits were prepared and displayed for intensive publicity to the Scheme.

Panch Rajya

The Panchayat Rajya a departmental Kannada monthly was being issued during the year this journal was distributed among the village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards, M.L.As., M.L.Cs., and M.Ps., of the Mysore State. The Minister for Development was the Chairman of the Editorial Board.

Rural Broadcating Scheme.

One hundred and fifty-five community Receiving Sets were procured during the year from the Minisrty of Information and Broadcasting Government on India, and and installed in the villages in the State bringing the total number of sets installed to 2310., The total number of Rural Broadcasting Centres which looked after the maintenance of those sets was twentysix during the year.

Divisional and District Offices.

Three Divisional Officers one each at Mysore, Gulbaga Dharwar, and ten District Publicity Officers, one each at Mysore, Dharwar, Karwar, Bellary, Bijapur, Kolar, Mangalore, Belgaum, Shimoga, and Bidar, functioned during the year. They covered all the important functions and programmes of Government in their jurisdiction and issued news and feature article to the press in respect of the programmes covered by them. They continued to organise film shows and participate in Exhibitions and published the varoius developmental measures undertaken by Government so far as they related to their districts. They also acted as Liaison Officers between the concerned Deputy Commissioners and other Governmental Officers and the Press.

Information Centres.

Two State Information Centres, one at Bangalore (started on 1961)and another at Hubli (started on 1963)and four District Information Centres one each at Mysore, Karwar Mangalore, and Gulbarga functioned during the year. The State Level Information Centres are intended to furnish

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Information on the various developmental Government and other activities of the State to the public, are equipped with up-to-date information Library , auditorium for film shows, charts, models, posters, etc., This is a Centrally aided scheme the District Information Centres attend to similar function on a smaller scales.

Radio Rural Forums.

Much work was done in this regard. The Radio Rural Forms increased from 191 in 1960 to 700 in the year 1964-65 and is clear indication of the effects had by the Department and the interest evinced by the public in regard to the organisation of the Forums.

Commercial Publicity.

The Budget Grant for commercial Publicity handled by the Department increased from Rs. 6,50,000 to Rs. 9,50,000 during the year. From 57 newspapers in 1963-64 the number of newspapers which received casual advertisements from the Depatment increased to 63 in 1964-65. Similarly Commercial advertisements were released to 42 newspapers and journals during the year as against 31 in the previous year. There was also an appreciable increase in the amount spent on the Forms of Publicity.

Tourism

The Second Tourist Guide Course at Dharwar was completed and certificates were distributed to successful candidates. The establishment of a Tourist Reception Office at Mysore was sanctioned by Government.

The Tourist Rest House (Class II) at Jog Falls was completed and thrown open for public use, as also the Rest House at Brindavan. The Kadri Hills Bangalows were renovated and covered into Tourist House. Construction work of Rest House at Mangalore, Magod, Falls, Mahadeswar Betta and Devarayana-Durga was taken up.

Orders were issued for the printing of 10,000 copies of folders on Bangalore, Mysore and Mercara and Tourist literaure received from the Government of India was distributed the Tourist Bureau.

The year witnessed considerable increase in the visit of home and foreign tourists to the State as evidenced from the State Tourist Bureau at Bangalore Mysore, Hassan, Bijapur, etc.

(*v*) Mysore Housing Board

Jurisdiction of the Board.

Under the New Act, the jurisdiction of the board extends to the whole of the State of Mysore and the Special Officer for housing in integrated areas ceased to function from 27th January 1965, when the new board came into existence.

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Function of the Board.

The Housing Board continued to be in charge of the following schemes as in the previous years :—

(i) The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ;

(ii) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme ;

(iii) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ;

(iv) The Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme ;

(v) Supervision of the work done by the Local Bodies under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(vi) Disbursement of allotments to Local Bodies under the Land Acquisition and Development scheme.

Physical Targets.

The physical targets set forth under the several schemes during the year 1964-65 as per III Plan were as follows :

	No. of houses
(i) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	450
(ii) Low Income Group Housing scheme	750
(iii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	150
(iv) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	100

Budget Provisions and Loans Life Insurance Corporation of India

The following provisions were made during 1964-65 for the implementation of the following schemes :—

Name of the Scheme	*Loan*	*Subsidy*	*Total*
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. S.I.H. Scheme :—			
(*a*) State Sector ..	7.00	7.00	14.00
(*b*) Employers' Sector ..	4.65	2.325	6.975
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	26.00	2.00	93.00
L.I.C. Funds (includes S.R.H. scheme also).	65.00		
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	30.00	..	30.00
4. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	25.00	..	25.00

Review of Progress Under the Several Housing Schemes

(*a*) Subsidised Industrial Housing scheme

(i) State Government Sector :—

The expenditure incurred during the year 1964-65 in respect of the several Projects is as follows :—

	No. of Houses	*No. of Houses* Rs.
(1) Byatarayanapura II Phase ..	100	7,526
(2) Hosahalli ..	200	30,542
(3) Belagola II Phase ..	300	3 ,50,293
(4) Dandeli II Phase ..	200	2,12,997
(5) Harihar II Phase ..	100	2,092
(6) Kampli ..	112	4,574
(7) Mandya III Phase ..	184	22,102
(8) Rajajinagar III Phase ..	104	809
(9) Hosahalli V Phase ..	100	12,167
(10) Dandeli I Phase ..	400	1,263
(11) Mahalakshmipuram I Phase	200	42,435
Total ..		6,86,800

Employers' Sector.—During the year 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 40,400 was disbursed to the West Coast Paper Mills Limited, as subsidy, out of the special allotment fo old sanctioned Projects sanctioned during 1962-63.

Out of the annual allotment under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, amounts were disbursed to the employers as under :—

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

	Loan	*Subsidy*	*Total*
H.M.T. IX Phase ..	1.83	0.91	2.74
Ugar Sugar Works ..	..	0.37	0.37
Total ..	1.83	1.28	3.11

Co-operatives' Sector.—Out of the annual allotment under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, disbursements made in the Co-operative Sector were as follows :—

	1964–65		
	Loan	*Subsidy*	*Total*
Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane.	4.94	0.38	5.32
Dharamseyanagar Industrial Co-operative Society.	0.90	..	0.90
Total ..	5.84	0.38	6.22

Summing up, the total disbursements during the year 1964-65 under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme were as follows :—

		Rs. in lakhs	
(1) State Government Sector		6.868	
(2) Employers' Sector—			
out of Special provision	0.404	3.514	16.602
out of annual allotment	3.110		
(3) Co-operative Sector		6.220	

(*e*) No. of houses completed during the year 1964-65 under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :—

I. State Sector—	*No. of houses*		
Belagola II Phase	300	These houses are	
Dandeli II Phase	200	under progress	
Mahalakshmipuram	200	and nearing	
Hosahalli ..	100	completion.	
II. Employers' Sector :—			
1. Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works.	200		368
2. H.M.T. IX ..	168		

.. *Co-operative Sector :*—Nil.

(*f*) Number of houses under progress at the close of the year :—

1.	State Government Sector ..	As per (*c*) (1)
2.	Employers' Sector :—	
	(i) Ugar Sugar Works Phase I ..	68
	(ii) Tiwac Industries ..	96
3.	Co-operative Sector :—	
	Dharamseyaangar Industrial Co-operative Society.	110

(*b*) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—The plan provision for 1964-65 was Rs. 28.00 lakhs in addition, a loan of Rs. 65.00 lakhs was provided from the Life Insurance Corporation funds. The total amount drawn was Rs. 93.00 lakhs.

The amounts spent and the number of houses completed during the year were as follows :—

	Rs. in lakhs	*No. of houses completed*
(1) Cash loans to individuals ..	6.80	
(2) Construction of houses by the Board.	39.73	171
(3) Local Bodies, Co-operatives and Institutions.	7.54	63
Total ..	54.07	234

(*i*) *Construction of houses by the Board.*—Two hundred and seventy-one houses under the Low Income Group Scheme completed during the last year in the following places were available for allotment :—

Bangalore—

Jayanagar V Block ..	22 houses
Jayanagar IV Block ..	9 houses
Hosahalli ..	52 houses
Sonnenahalli ..	21 houses
Sunkal Farm ..	46 houses
Binnamangala ..	56 houses
Total ..	206 houses

Mysore—		
N. R. Mohalla	..	16 houses
Saraswathipuram	..	33 houses
Bannimantap Extension	..	14 houses
Jayanagar	..	2 houses
Total	..	65 houses

(*i*) *Cash Loans to individuals.*—Twenty-five applications were pending at the beginning of the year ; of these 13 were rejected and 12 applications involving a total loan of Rs. 1,02,700 were sanctioned during the year. Towards the end of the year, applications were again called for and 1,601 applications were received for consideration.

(*iii*) *Cash loans to Primary Housing Co-operative Societies.*—The several Primary Housing Co-operatives in the State to whom loans had been allocated forwarded 223 applications for cash loans to their members. Out of these, 35 were rejected ; 80 cases involving a total loan of Rs. 5,72,200 were sanctioned ; 108 applications were pending at the close of the year.

A loan of Rs. 93,833 was sanctioned during the year to the Samuha Seva Sahakara Sangha for construction of houses for its members, the agency of construction being the Housing Board.

(*iv*) *Local Bodies and Institutions.*—During the year, a loan of Rs. 25,400 was sanctioned to Sagar Municipality ; and a loan of Rs. 1,40,000 was sanctioned to Malnad Education Society, Hassan.

(*v*) *Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme.*—The total expenditure incurred under this scheme during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 7.84 lakhs.

(*i*) *No. of houses completed.*—

Name of the place			*No. of houses completed*
Kolar	..	..	20
Bangalore	..	..	210
Davangere	..	..	36
Sonnenahalli	..	..	16

N. R. Mohalla	..	..	12
Saraswathipuram, Mysore		..	36
Shimoga	..	..	28
			358

(*ii*) *No. of houses in progress.*—

Kesare, Mysore	..	..	29
Hunsur	..	..	16
Mandya	..	..	20
Nanjangud	..	..	20
			85

The above 85 houses are in different stages of progress.

(*d*) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.*—(i) The Budget provision for the scheme was Rs. 30.00 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 25.67 lakhs ; 91 houses were completed during the year (inclusive of 29 houses in the Co-operative sector).

(ii) *Constructions by the Board.*—One hundred and nine houses under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme completed during the year were available for allotment.

Bangalore—

Jayanagar V Block	..	..	25
Jayanagar IV Block	..	..	2
Hosahalli	..	..	2
Sonnenahalli	..	..	18
Cambridge Road	..	..	3
Rajajinagar V Block	..	..	1
Binnamangala	..	..	28
			79

Mysore—

N. R. Mohalla	..	..	7
Saraswathipuram	..	..	17
Bannimantap	..	..	6
			30

(ii) *Cash Loans to individuals.*—One hundred and eighty-three applications were pending at the beginning of the year ; of these, 45 applications involving a total loan of Rs. 8,30,300 were sanctioned during the year and 18 were rejected. Towards the end of the year, applications were again called for and 309 applications were received and in all, 429 applications were pending at the close of the year. No loans were sanctioned under scheme to Local Bodies, Institutions and Co-operatives during the year as no applications were forthcoming.

(iii) *Progress of houses under construction by the Board during the year.*—

(*a*) *No. of houses completed.*—

Name of Place	*No. of houses*
Binnamangala	28
Sonnenahalli	18
Jayanagar, Bangalore	21
Bannimantap, Mysore	6
Saraswathipuram, Mysore ..	17
N. R. Mohalla	7
	97

(*b*) *No. of houses under progress.*—

Binnamangala	48
Jayanagar II Phase	34
Jayanagar V Block	58
	140

(*c*) *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.*—The provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs under this scheme for the year 1964-65, was distributed by Government to the following Local Bodies :—

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore.	10.00
(2) Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation.	4.00
(3) City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore.	7.00
(4) Gulbarga City Municipal Council ..	4.00
	25.00

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(*f*) *Action taken by the Board to acquire developed land for construction of houses under the several schemes during the year.*—The following statement shows the place where the Mysore Housing Board has secured sites during 1964-65 to implement the various housing schemes :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the place*	*Extent of land or No. of sites taken*	*Cost of land*
1		2	3
			Rs. P.
1.	**Bangalore City-**		
	Mahalakshmipuram ..	81 sites of 30′ x 45′ each ..	1,76,175 00
	Demlur ..	50 sites of 40′ x 60′ each ..	2,13,333 00
	Sonnenahalli ..	52 sites ..	1,35,999 00
	Magadi Road Chord Road. ..	100 sites of 40′ x 60′ each ..	3,46,666 00
	Jayanagar IX Block ..	46 sites of 30′ x 40′ each ..	85,866 00
	Jayanagar IX Block ..	120 sites of 30′ x 40′ each ..	2,24,000 00
	Jayanagar V Block ..	58 sites of 30′ x 40′ each ..	2,89,334 00
	Kangeri ..	210 sites of 30′ x 45′ each ..	4,82,960 00
2.	Kanakapura I Phase ..	9 sites of 40′ x 60′ each ..	Free of cost
3.	Bangarpet ..	10 sites of 40′ x 50′ each ..	
4.	Pavagada ..	15 sites of 40′ 50′ each ..	Free of cost
5.	**Mysore City ;**		
	N.R. Mohalla ..	6 sites ..	..
	Mahadevapura Layout (old).	53 sites ..	1,34,356 00
	Old Saraswathipuram ..	26 sites ..	52,803 00
	Mahadevapura Exten-	21 sites of 30′ x 45′ each ..	21,955 00
6.	Gundlupet ..	14,420 Sq. Yards 9.37 acres..	7,260 00 (free of cost)
7.	T. Narasipur ..	5 sites ..	6,800 00
8.	T.unsur ..	1.17 Guntas ..	..
9.	Periyapatna ..	2,622 Sq. Yards ..	5,244 00
10.	K. R. Nagar ..	7,666.2/3 Sq. Yards ..	17,250 00
11.	Nanjangud ..	32,307 Sq. Yards ..	16,153 00
12.	Heggadadevanakote ..	2 acres of Me. Land ..	1,792 50
13.	Mandya ..	1 acre 10 guatas ..	Free of cost
14.	Pendavapur ..	2 acres ..	Free of cost
15.	K. R. Pet ..	3 acres 25 guntas ..	Free of cost
16.	Mercara ..	1 acres 25 3untas ..	Govt. lands
17.	Hassan ..	86 sites of 40′ x 60′ each ..	1,79,352 00
18.	Arkalgud ..	8,997 Sq. Yards ..	9,456 00
19.	Holenarsipur ..	8,960.99 Sq. Yards ..	23,660 00
20.	Alur ..	5 sites ..	1,500 00
21.	Saklespur ..	7,028 Sq. Yards ..	1,757 00
22.	Chickmagalur ..	2.5 Guntas ..	..
23.	Birur I Phase ..	10 sites of 40′ x 60′ each ..	..
24.	Chitradurga ..	28 sites of 50′ x 40′ each ..	..
25.	Davangere ..	47 sises of 35′ x 30′ each ..	..
26.	Harihar ..	480 x 100v225 x 60 ..	..
27.	Shimoga ..	100 sites of 40 x 60 each ..	..
28.	Thirthahalli ..	240 x 400 ..	..
29.	Bellary ..	10.46 cents ..	..
30.	Gulbarga ..	9.25 acres ..	..
31.	Hubli-Dharwar ..	26 acres ..	..
32.	Bijapur ..	24.24 acres ..	..

(v) Religious and Charitable Endowments

OLD MYSORE AREA

Institutions Within the State.

Special pooja and prayers were performed in all the Muzrai Institutions and car festivals were conducted as usual according to schedule besides the performance of Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthy Day Celebrations.

The following Mutts are continued to be under Government management during the year :—

(*a*) Sri Sringeri Sivaganga Mutt, Nelamangala Taluk.

(*b*) Sri Vyasarayaswamy Mutt, Sosale, T.-Narasipur Taluk.

(*c*) Sri Channabasaveswara Mutt, Poorigali, Malavalli Taluk.

(*d*) Sri Balakrishnanda Mutt, Talkad, T. Narasipur Taluk.

(*e*) Sri Topina Mutt at Mudukathore, T.-Narasipur Taluk.

(*f*) Sri Velagere Mutt, T. Narasipur Taluk.

Institutions Outside the State.

Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi.—This Institution is endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 37,014-14 from the State Funds and Rs. 20,549-94 from Chatram Savings Fund.

During the year, all the choultry buildings were repaired by the Public Works Department, one Guest House. One Government Cottage and Five Donation Cottages were constructed and handed over to the Endowments Department. A canteen is also opened and entrusted to a private party for running the same. Three more shops were constructed on the hill and leased out on monthly rental basis.

Mysore State Charities, Varanasi.—The management of this Chattram continued to be under the control of the Endowments Department. The Chattram has realised a rental income of Rs. 6,840-80 (Rs. 5,172-62). The Chattram has provided accommodation to 536 pilgrims during the year.

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Financial Position of Several Muzrai Funds.

The financial position of the several Muzrai Funds during the year was as follows :—

MUZRAI ESTABLISHMENT FUND

		Rs. P.
(*a*) Opening Balance	.. ..	4,35,223—92
(*b*) Receipts	.. ..	1,39,163—22
	Total ..	5,74,387—14
(*c*) Disbursement	.. ..	1,33,297—83
(*d*) Closing Balance	.. ..	2,72,690—15

GENERAL MUZRAI FUND

(*a*) Opening Balance	.. ..	81,090—80
(*b*) Receipts	.. ..	55,989—10
	Total ..	1,37,079—90
(*c*) Disbursement	.. ..	56,138—75
(*d*) Closing Balance	.. ..	80,921 15

CHATRAM SAVING FUND

(*a*) Opening Balance	.. ..	2,76,246—42
(*b*) Receipts	.. ..	97,475—34
	Total ..	3,72,721—76
(*c*) Disbursement	.. ..	43,764—53
(*d*) Closing Balance	.. ..	3,28,957—23

HYDERABAD AREA

The administration of the endowments in Hyderabad Karnatak Area consisting of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts continued without changes. The total number of Institutions registered in each of the District was as follows :—

Name of the District	*No. of Institutions in the District*	*No. of Institutions registered*	*No. of Institutions yet to be registered*
Gulbarga ..	4,597	2,868	1,729
Raichur ..	3,164	..	353
Bidar ..	8,870	3,096	2,363

The number of Institutions yet to be registered continued to be large. Action would have to be taken to register as more Institutions as possible. Jatra and Urses were performed in this area as usual.

MADRAS AREA

The provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 as amended by the Madras Act XXVII of 1954 continued to be in force in South Kanara District, Kollegal Taluk in Mysore District and Bellary District. There was no change in the administrative set up during the year.

BOMBAY AREA

The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 continued to be in force in the Bombay area consisting of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar Districts.

The Total number of trusts registered till the close of the year 1965 was 10,358. The total amount credited to the Public Trust Act fund during the year was Rs. 51,870-63 and the contribution received was Rs. 39,644-17 and the oustanding contribution recoverable was Rs. 15,861-33.

The total expenditure on establishment including contingencies was Rs. 57,855-22.

COORG AREA

The Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956 continued to be in force during the year. The financial position of the funds was as follows :—

		Rs. P.
(*a*) Opening Balance	.. ..	26,342—00
(*b*) Receipts	..	75,952—00
Total	..	1,02,294—00
(*c*) Disbursement	.. ..	82,628—00
(*d*) Closing Balance	.. ..	19,666—00

Wakfs

The Central Wakfs Act, 1954 continued to be in force in the entire State of Mysore. The Mysore State Board of Wakfs constituted by Government for the entire State of Mysore continued to function.

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(vi) Department of Statistics

Training.

The department conducted training courses in statistics for the benefit of inservice personnel of the state Government. A batch of 21 officers and officials of the Agricultural Research Farms, Progress Assistants who were working in Bidar, Gulbarga and Kolar districts, four Junior Statistical Assistants and one Assistant Director of the Department of Statistics were given training during the year.

The Statistical Section of the Sericulture Department and the Finance Research Section of the Finance Department worked under the technical guidance of the Director of Statistics during the year.

Agricultural Statistics.

The following types of Agricultural Statistics were collected from different authorities and compiled by the Department during the year :—

(i) Rain-fall data.

(ii) Weather and Crop conditions.

(iii) Annual Agricultural Statistics for the yea 1962-63.

(iv) Annual Season and Crop Statistics for the year 1961-62.

Advance estimates of area under and production of principal crops in the State for the year 1964-65 were issued.

Suitable designs for the conduct of agricultural experiments in various Agricultural Resea h Stations were suggested. Four hundred and twenty two experiments conducted by these Research Stations were analysed and results were communicated to them.

Quarterly progress reports relating to " Grow More Food " schemes, for the four quarters of 1964 and the annual report on minor irrigation for the year 1963-64 were prepared.

The department conducted agricultural surveys on food and non-food crops, fruits and vegetables and coconut and arecanut at selected districts.

The statistics of the progress achieved under the various Community Development Programmes implemented in the State were collected and the monthly and quarterly progress reports for the year 1964 were prepared. The annual reports for the years ending March 1964 and June 1964 were being finalised.

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A survey to assess the drinking water facilities was conducted in the rural areas of all the blocks in the State.

Vital Statistics

The Annual Vital Statistics of the State for 1963 were finalised.

A Pilot Study to pre-test the schedules proposed for the Third Sample Census in the State and to find out the best type of investigators suited for the field work was conducted in the three districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur.

The scheme of sample registration was completed in 19 rural units of the State during the year.

Printers.

The department attended to the compilation of the following prices during the year :—

(i) The weekly and fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of agricultural and Non-agricultural commodities for different centres of the State for the period from March 1964 to January 1965 ;

(ii) The monthly average prices of filature raw silk, charaka raw silk, cocoons, etc., for all the months of 1964 ;

(iii) Farm (Harvest) Prices of Agricultural Commodities for the year 1963-64.

The monthly consumer price Indices of the centres in the State, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary, Hassan, Bhadravathi, Mandya, Davanagere, Harihar, Mangalore and Gulbarga, were worked-out up to the end of February 1965 in respect working classes.

Index numbers of area under crops, agricultural production and productivity in Mysore new series—with 1956-57 as base year were constructed for the years from 1952-53 to 1963-64.

Index numbers of mineral production in Mysore with 1951 as the base year, were constructed for the year 1963.

The data relating to agricultural wages for the Bombay Karnatak Region was collected for the period from March 1964 to January 1965 and compiled.

Censuses and Surveys

The department conducted surveys of Irrigation Wells and Pumpsets, Handloom Industry and National Sample Surveys 19th Round, and Censuses as on 31st March

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1965 of Government Employees and Employees in Government Industrial undertakings, Municipalities and Stationery Boards, Corporations and Institutions.

Plan Statistics

The Statistics pertaining to the Plan Schemes of the department were compiled during the year.

Statistics of production, etc., relating to Mysore Government Industrial Undertakings and some of the major industries in the State and the data relating to imports and exports by Sea were collected and compiled during the year.

Mechanical Unit

The Mechanical sorting and tabulation unit installed for handling the large mass of data collected by the department, punched nearly five and a half lakhs of cards and tabulated the results in the required form.

Books and Publicatio s

The total number of books in the library rose from 516 to 524. Several publications were compiled by the department during the year.

(Vii) The Department of Printing Stationery and Publications

(a) Government Central Press Bangalore

Establishment

The total strength of the Government Central Press, Bangalore at the close of the year was 1,350 (1,341) out of which 870 (875) were on the permanent establishment.

Out-Turn of Work

A comparative statement of the work turned out in composing, printing, binding, type casting, litho and offset and photo-zinco branches for the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1963–64	1964–65
1.	Standard Pages composed (Pages of assorted sizes).	80,035	91,703
2.	Impressions printed ..	9,38,78,444	10,27,00,062
3.	Books Bound ..	63,80,189	56,65,809
4.	Numbering Impressions	67,75,715	59,03,159
5.	Ruling Impressions ..	59,52,971	30,01,395
6.	Embossing Impressions	1,70,808	12,75,263
7.	Type Cast (lbs) ..	37,119	41,984
8.	Offset Printing Impressions.	1,20,71,379	1,13,30,779

9.	Line Blocks (Sq. inches).	14,642	21,027
10.	Line Blocks (in colour Sq. inches).	895	1,049
11.	Half-tone blocks (Sq. inches).	8,353	15,731

Legisilature Work

The work connected with the Houses of Legislature was promptly attended to. The out-turn of work was as indicated below :—

Out-turn	1963–64	1964–65
No. of pages ..	13,305	15,571

Printing at Private Presses

Entrusting of work to private presses was almost stopped. Only a few items of work was entrusted to the private presses (about 66). Total value of work entrusted to private presses during the year was only about Rs. 20,000 (Rs. 75,266-79).

Mysore Gazette

During the year 52 (51) issues of the weekly *Mysore Gazette* and 316 (185) English and 6(6) Kannada extraordinary gazettes were issued. The cost of printing of the *Mysore Gazette* during the year amounted to Rs. 15,97,360 (Rs. 11,81,576—29 while the receipts amounted to Rs. 86,150—57 (Rs. 92,498—79).

Miscellaneous Receipts.

The total amount realised on account of work done for paying departments exclusive of book adjustment was Rs. 3,34,657-70. (Rs. 1,99,768—64). In addition, a sum of Rs. 25,319—44 (Rs. 55,049—63) was realised against works executed for an Indian University and by sale of paper cuttings and waste materials.

The following were the realisations on account of sale of oiled sweepings, press cuttings during the year :—

Oiled Sweepings		*Press cuttings*		*Old Office*	*Gazette Records*
Quantity sold Kgs.	*Amount realised*	*Quantity sold Kgs.*	*Amount realised*	*Quantity sold Kgs.*	*Amount realised*
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1963-64 including S.T. Collected :					
29,577–78	5,539–63	18,038–592	6,923–64	16,301	10,391–89
1964-65 including Sales Tax collected :					
69,4991/2	8,861–18	20,682 1/2	6,328–84	4,915	1,779–73

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Over-Time Work.

Only 25,474 (1,18,419½) hours of over-time work was resorted to, during the year.

Printing and Binding

The cost of paper and binding material consumed for printing and binding work done during the year was Rs. 15,88,261—33 (Rs. 13,34,633—65).

Plant and Machinery.

The value of plant and machinery as on 31st March 1965 after providing for depreciation to the extent of Rs. 1,30,513—81 and additions made during the year amounting to Rs. 4,74,156—46 (Rs. 28,520—72) was Rs. 17,71,703—99 (Rs. 14,28,061—34).

Depreciation Fund.

The opening balance of this fund account on 1st April 1964 was, Rs. 1,01,993—09. Additions on account of depreciation, during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,513—81. Replacement of dead stock amounted to Rs. 4,74,156—46. The closing balance (debit) of the fund on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 2,41,649—56.

Stores.

The value of articles received in the stores, petty plant and dead-stock, inclusive of opening balance was Rs. 7,31,604—21 (Rs. 4,37,721—44). The value of the balance of articles as on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 6,07,040—06 (Rs. 3,16,886—64) after deducting the value of articles issued.

Building.

The value of the building as on 31st March 1965, including the expenditure incurred during the year in connection with the additions, alterations and repairs to the buildings was Rs. 8,25,467—04 (Rs. 8,18,662.00).

Planning Schemes.

A sum of Rs. one lakh was allotted under the plan schemes for expansion of Government presses. Out of this sum of Rs. 60,000 which was allotted for construction of buildings was fully utilised within the first quarter. Out of the remaining sum of Rs. 40,000, a sum of Rs. 37,467 was utilised towards the establishment charges of the Government branch presses at Dharwar and Gulbarga and purchase of machinery. Both the branch press buildings at Dharwar and Gulbarga were in progress. The construction of additional accommodation to the Government Central Press at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was also taken up and the work was in progress.

Training Facilities.

Training in Printing subjects was imparted to the students of the S. J. Polytechnic by the Officers of the Government Central Press, Bangalore who were entrusted with part-time duties. The training under the National Apprentice Training Scheme ended in December 1964. 37 were trained under the scheme. The scheme of training of the Scheduled Caste candidates in composing, printing and binding also continued during the year.

The administration of the scheme of training of displaced goldsmiths sponsored by the Mysore Printers Association to train about 100 goldsmiths in the several private presses with the object of eventually absorbing them in the private presses was entrusted to the Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications.

(*b*) *Government Branch Press, Mysore.*

Establishment.

The total strength of the establishment as on 31st March 1964 was 327 (327).

Out-Turn of Work.

A comparative statement of the work turned out in composing, printing, binding, etc., for the years 1963-64 and during the period from 1st April 1964 to 30th June 1964 during the year 1964-65 is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Out-turn of work for the year* Particulars	1963-64	1964-65 (*For the period from* 1-4-1964 *to* 30-6-1964)
1.	No. of works received ..	844	152
2.	No. of works despatched	1,005	
3.	No. of forms printed ..	6,960	1,299
4.	No. of pages of all sizes composed.	16,245	2,681
5.	No. of printed impressions.	3,58,50,587	92,25,757
6.	No. of Books bound ..	13,61,975	3,53,000
7.	Ruling impressions ..	41,16,150	10,07,000
8.	Numbering impressions	2,10,85,960	60,05,000

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Value of Work done for Paying Departments and amount Realised thereof for the Period from 1-4-64 to 30-6-64.

The total value of work done for paying departments was Rs. 13,644—70 (Rs. 2,95,575—89) toward cost of printing and Rs. 7,635—81 (Rs. 3,65,965—55) towards cost of paper and stationery.

The total amount realised from the paying department was Rs. 47,654—06 (Rs. 49,585—07) toward the cost of printing and Rs. 2,58,183—77 (Rs. 4,16,341—93 towards the cost of paper.

The value of the plant as on 31st March 196 was Rs. 2,29,129—58.

(c) *Government Branch Press, Mercara.*

Establishment.

The strength of the establishment at the en of the year was 49 (23).

Out-turn of Work.

500 (591) works were received during the yea out of which 326 (589) works were printed and supplie leaving a balance of 213 (39) works pending at the end the year.

The total production during the year was under :—

Sl. No.	Particulars	1963–64	1964–
1.	Pages composed in terms of standard size of Foolscap folio 12 pt.	3,535	1,8
2.	Printing Impressions ..	34,39,340	49,14,5
3.	Ruling Impressions ..	10,68,798	91,71,4
4.	Hand-numbering impressions.	3,25,140	1,97,2
5.	Books bound in different styles.	54,320	2,97,8

Value f Plant

The total value of plant and furniture v Rs. 41,341—25 (Rs. 41,515—24). The total depreciat

charges for the year on plant and furniture was Rs. 4,334–15 (Rs. 3,551—33).

Demand, Collection and balance Accounts.

	Printing charges		*Cost of paper*		*Total*	
1	2		3		4	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1. Amount out-standing as on 1st April 1964.	18,977	39	12,968	91	31,946	30
2. Demand as per bills issued to paying departments and others during the year.	9,671	93	5,626	79	15,298	72
3. Total amount recoverable .. (1 + 2 above).	28,649	32	18,595	70	47,245	02
4. Collections during the year ..	7,121	59	3,083	93	10,20	52
5. Bills cancelled ..	2,146	73	672	08	1,818	81
6. Total (4 + 5) ..	9,268	32	3,756	01	13,024	33
7. Net amount outstanding at the close of the year 3–6.	19,381	00	14,839	69	34,220	69
8. Out of the net outstanding bills got accepted by paying Departments but pending to be adjusted by the Accountant General.	5,011	05	4,854	17	9,865	22
9. Bills pending to be accepted or settled 7–8.	14,369	95	9,985	52	24,355	47

(*d*) *Government Branch Press, Dharwar.*

The strength of the establishment was 64(53). Establishment.

A comparative statement of out-turn of works for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 is given below : Out-turn of Work.

Sl. No. particulars	1963-64	1964-65
1. Number of works received ..	708	594
2. Number of works despatched ..	486	532
3. Number of forms printed ..	858	883
4. Pages of all sizes composed ..	1,818	2,260
5. Printing Impressions	99,18,535	10,11,211
6. Number of Books bound ..	64,835	1,18,694
7. Numbering impressions (Hand numbering).	29,11,780	12,55,106

25,000 copies of the Text Books on social studies in Kannada for III Standard in two colours were also printed, bound and supplied in addition to rendering assistance to the Central press in printing Land Acquisition Notifications.

Types and Plant of value of Rs. 21,682—15 (Rs. 1,34,565—82) were received at the branch press from the Ceneral press, Bangalore during the year. The value of special paper received at the branch press from the Government Stationery Depot was Rs. 1,50,057—93. Plant.

(e) Government Branch Press, Gulbarga.

The total establishment of the Press as on 31st March 1965 was 65 (65). Establishment.

The details of out-turn of work were as indicated below :— Out-Turn of Work.

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1963–64	1964–65
1	2	3	4
1.	Number of works received ..	373	396
2.	Number of works despatched ..	260	348
3.	Number of forms printed ..	504	661
4.	Pages of all sizes composed ..	1,380	2,507
5.	Standard pages of Foolscap folio size composed. ..	1,215	1,959
6.	Printing Impressions ..	51,42,964	62,31,640
7.	Number of Books and Booklets bound ..	1,43,677	1,19,079
8.	Number of Registers bound ..	7,469	14,849
9.	Number of pads ..	39,468	49,204
10.	Numbering impressions :		
	(*a*) in single ..	3,69,180	1,03,400
	(*b*) in duplicate ..	..	14,76,800
11.	Number of Ruling Impressions ..	..	3,91,600

The total value of plant as on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 99,940—15 (Rs. 1,17,225—25). Value of Plant.

The total value of works done for paying departments was Rs. 11,417–19 (Rs. 15,074–54)) (cost of printing) and Rs. 8,669–07 (Rs. 36,789–62) (cost of papers). The total amount realised during the year was Rs. 44,031–04 (Rs. 6,959–08). Value of Work done for paying Departments

Demand collection and balance as at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Cost of printing		*Cost of papers*		*Total*	
1	2		3		4	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Balance of 1963-64 B/F. ..	11,648	97	30,875	14	42,524	11
Demand work during 1964-65 ..	11,417	19	8,669	07	20,086	26
Total Demand ..	23,066	16	39,544	21	62,610	37
Amount realised during the year	13,206	14	30,824	90	44,031	04
Balance outstanding at the end of of the year.	9,860	08	8,719	31	18,579	33

(f) Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

Publications.

During the year, publications of Government and Government Departments, and Text Books were stocked and sold as usual in the Book Depot as well as through the recognised book sellers.

Copies of 'History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka" published by the Literary and Cultural Development in the Department of Public Instruction and copies of "Directory of Registered Small Scale Industries in Mysore State" published by the Department of Commerce and Industry were also on sale in the Book Depot.

Sale of Text Books.

The sale of text books was carried through 1,172 recognised book sellers as against 1,100 in the year 1963-64. Text books were released for sale through the recognised books sellers before the Schools were opened. There was no scarcity of text books during the year.

One hundred credit notes of a total value of Rs. 36,818 were issued during the year on the railways for gift paper of 4,141 bales received during the year. 6,37,676 copies of gift books for primary education valued at about Rs. 9,82,000 were distributed.

Indian Law Reports (Mys Series).

The number of subscribers for the Indian Law Reports (Mysore Series) was 592 (443). The total number of copies issued during the year was 6,728.

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Sales Receipts.

The total value of issues during the year was Rs. 18,51,644—94 (Rs. 17,71,245—00) and the total amount realised through retail sales section during the year was Rs. 39,699.50.

Cumulative Records

2,00,000 copies of cumulative records were supplied to 1,824 (1,400) schools in the State.

(g) Government Stationery Depot.

Purchases

As ordered by Government, indent for papers to the extent of 812–2 M. tons and 16 M. tons of straw Boards was placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, who allocated the requirements of paper on 12 mills.

As the Director General of Supplies and Disposals did not arrange supply of papers for printing nationalised text books, good quality of paper was obtained for printing of text books on tender basis through the Stores Purchase Committee. Bulk quantities of drawing materials and other stationery articles were obtained through the Stores Purchase Committee. Small quantities in urgent cases were purchased directly after inviting short-term quotations from the several local firms under the powers vested with the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.

A sum of Rs. 42,122—48 (Rs. 39,946—02) was incurred towards the freight charges on consignment of papers received from several mills.

English Typewriters.

During the year 335 (365) typewriters of different makes were purchased from the approved firms on the D.G.S. and D. Rate contract. 113 (401) standard typewriters and 4 (3) portable typewriters were distributed during the year, leaving a balance of 113 (12) standard typewriters and 6 (10) portable typewriters.

Unserviceable typewriters and duplicators returned to the Stationery Depot, during the year were 85 and 6 respectively.

Kannada Typewriters.

One hundred kannada typewriters of Halda make were purchased during the year. 20 (55) kannada typwriters were supplied to several Government Offices

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and Institutions under the Orders of Government, leaving a balance of 102 (22) in the Stationery Depot.

Value of Stock (Printing Paper Stationery Articles and Typewriters Etc.)

	Rs.
Opening balance at the beginning of the year.	50,32,943–29 (41,85,154–56)
New Stocks during the year ..	31,52,000–96 (45,72,414–36)
Stock handled during the year ..	81,84,944–25 (87,57,568–92)
The value of issues during the year	32,02,169–56 (37,24,625-65)
Balance at the end of the year	49,82,774–69 (50,32,943-27)

The receipts, consumption and balances of stock of papers in terms of metric tons in the Stationery Depot for the past three years, was as under (exclusive of text book paper and gift paper for text books :—

	O.B.		*Receipts*		*Total*		*Consumption*		*Balance*	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1962-63 ..	1,504	50	1,934	79	3,439	29	2,379	10	1,060	19
1963-64 ..	1,060	19	1,639	00	2,699	19	1,813	30	885	89
1964-65 ..	885	89	812	02	1,697	91	,1185	01	512	90

Realisation

The total demand against the several paying departments was Rs. 44,61,826–57 (Rs. 27,14,218-12). Against this demand, a sum of Rs. 32,15,311–84 (Rs. 15,84,626-41) was realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 12,46,514-73 (Rs. 11,29,591-71).

The realisation during the year on account of sale by auction of bale planks, unserviceable articles like green baize, dealwood boxes and gunny bags was Rs. 6,236-28 (Rs. 4,816-44) and of 63 and 10 old and unserviceable type-writers and duplicators respectively was Rs. 28,161-10 (Rs. 34,376-96).

Expenditure

Expenditure on the establishment and contingencies of the Stationery Depot during the year was Rs.95,823-03 (Rs. 79,294-00).

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Gift Paper

In pursuance of the Policy of Government of India to secure gift paper from foreign country in order to develop a programme of producing good text books for Primary Schools and distributing them either free of cost to poor and needy children, certain quantities of papers from Australia and Sweden were allocated to this State. The quantities of papers received during the year were as indicated below :

Sl. No.	*Name of the Country*	*Variety of paper*	*Quantity received*	*Issues*
	1	2	3	4
1.	Australia ..	White Printing paper (D1. Demy Size)	40.9 Metric tonnes	478.9 Metric tonnes
		Cover paper	15 Metric tonnes	37.6 Metric tonnes
2.	Sweden ..	White printing Quad-crown Demmy paper.	816.2 Metric tonnes	54.8 Metric tonnes
3.	Sweden ..	Colour cover paper	59.7 Metric tonnes	5.6 Metric tonnes

(viii) Mysore State Accounts Department

Shri H. Chikkanna, B.A., continued to be incharge of the Department as the Controller throughout the year.

Cost

The cost of the Department for the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 10,89,750 (Rs. 9,79,757). This included an expenditure of Rs. 10,892 which was transferred to other Heads of Account. Under audit charges, a demand of Rs. 1,64,328 was raised during the year and the collections totalled Rs. 1,32,508, the balance outstanding recovery s on 31-3-1965 was Rs. 4,23,793 (Rs. 3,91,973).

Audit

During the year, audit of 659 (761) Institutions were completed and the department issued 600 audit reports. Out of a total of 5,486 audit reports pending disposal, 65 reports were finally disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 5,421 reports at the end of the year.

Surcharge Action

During the year 482, cases amounting to Rs. 3,49,529 were recommended for initiating surcharge action. At the close of the year, 796 cases involving Rs. 6,73,133 were outstanding.

Audit of Village Panchayats.

The Department carried out audit of accounts of 480 Institutions consisting of Village Panchayats, Town Panchayats and Taluk Boards during the year. The

percentage of audit conducted to the total number of audits programmed fell from 80 per cent (during the year 1963-64) to 71 per cent during the year.

(ix) Employment and Training

The Director of Employment and Training is also the State Apperenticeship Adviser for Apprenticeship training Scheme as well. There are three wings *viz.*, Employment, Training and Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the administrative control of the Director.

Employment Wing

The administrative responsibility of the Employment Service is vested with the State Government and it operates in accordance with the policy decisions taken by the Government of India. All expenditure is shared by the Central and the State Governments in the proportion of 60 : 40 except the expenditure on the special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped, which is met entirely by the Central Government.

After the formation of the independent Directorate, Administration and Accounts Sections were formed to deal with matters pertaining to the Crafts-men Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme and Employment Wing of the Department.

Special efforts to place physically handicapped persons in suitable employment were continued to be made during the year by the Special Exchange.

Vocational Guidance Programme

Four vocational guidance units continued to function. They are located in the Employment Exchanges at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Hubli. These units conducted 789 group discussions attended by 23,518 employment seekers, 403 persons received individual guidance. 3,109 applications were forwarded to Industrial Training Institutes and Apprenticeship Training authorities 1,383 applications were forwarded for the various posts advertised in the press. Vocational Guidance Officers visited various schools periodically and addressed the students on the employment opportunities. Complimentary copies of career pamphlets were distributed to School Libraries.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, located at the University of Mysore continued to function.

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During the year, the Employment Officer, Occupational Information Unit visited 113 establishments for purposes of verification of 273 draft definitions of occupations received from the Directorate General of Employment and Training. At the end of Second Plan period, 1,664 seats have been implemented at eleven Institutes/Centres. Sanction for the introduction of 2,736 seats at the existing Institutes/Centres and also at the three new Institutes/Centres at Bijapur, Hassan and K.G.F. was accorded by Government during the Third Plan period. Out of this, the number of seats implemented up to the end of the year was 3544.

Machinery and Equipment

A number of equipment and small tools to an extent of Rs. 70 lakhs were received against the orders placed during the previous year and the year.

Apprenticeship training Scheme

Under this scheme, 748 apprentices were trained both in full-term and short-term groups, out of whom 173 (short-term) completed the training successfully during the year. The remaining apprentices, including the failed candidates, would be completing their apprenticeship during 1965-66. At the end of the year, there were 576 (396 full-term and 180 short-term) apprentices under training.

Short Term Training for Displaced Goldsminths

Consequent on the introduction of the Gold Control Order, a number of Goldsmiths were thrown out of their traditional occupation. A scheme for training 528 of them in different trades in 4 batches of 128 each for a period of six months was approved during the previous year up to the end of the year. 296 trainees were trained at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Shimoga and Gulbarga.

APPENDIX I

(a) Statement showing the Grant and Outlay Expenditure under the Irrigation and Public Health Heads of Account for the year 1964-65 coming under the Administrative Control of the Chief Engineering (General)

Heads of Account	Works		Minor and Receipts		Establishment		Tools and Plant	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Irrigation Works—								
43. I.N.E. & D. ..	0.31	0.14	1.88	1.90	7.25	3.52	0.38	0.37
44. I.N.E. &. D. ..	0.10	..	98.36	91.18	7.00	7.53	3.10	0.96
99. I.N.E. & D. ..	83.48	80.20	..	..	13.00	13.41	..	1.94
100. I.N.E. & D. ..	309.62	285.63	..	..	7116.00	.26	1.00	4.83
Public Health Engineering Works—								
30. Public Health Engineering—								
A. Works.								
I. Well Boring Departm nt ..	0.93	0.63	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Repairs								
f. Schemes in the III Five Year Plan)]	..	..	45.16	55.71	..	..	..	..
2. Rural Development ..	26.25	24.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
94. Capital Outlay on Improvements of P. H.	46.90	50.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Q. Loans and Advances—								
(i) Water Supply ..	27.66	39.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Drainage ..	24.00	18.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
50. Civil Works—								
Well Boring ..	2.08	4.50	..	..	..	..	26.55	2.62
Other Miscellaneous Heads ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (Rs. in lakhs) ..	521.33	503.70	145.40	148.79	43.25	41.72	31.03	10.72

Heads of account	Suspense		f. other charges Survey Establishment		Grant-in-aid		Total Rs. in lakhs	
	Grant	Outaly	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Irrigation Works								
43. I.N.E. & D. ..	22.24	23.24	..	..	..	..	32.06	29.17
44. I.N.E. & D. ..	..	..	16.72	17.00	16.65	13.46	141.93	130.13
99. I.N.E. & D. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.48	95.55
100. I.N.E. & D. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	326.62	307.72
Public Health Engineering works								
30. Public Health Engineering A. Works								
I. Well Boring Department .. B. Repairs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.93	0.63
(f. Schemes in the III Five Year Plan).	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.16	55.71
32. Rural Development ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.25	24.40
94. Capital Outlay on Improvements of P.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.90	50.15
Q. Loans and Advances								
(i) Water Supply ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.66	39.70
(ii) Drainage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.00	18.35
50. Civil Works								
Well Boring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.63	7.12
Other Miscellaneous Heads ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	22.24	23.24	16.72	17.00	16.65	13.46	796.62	758.63

APPENDIX I-(a).

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Statement of Expenditure during 1964-65 including supplemental and up-to-date expenditure as on 31st March 1965. 101 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—I. Hydro Electric Schemes—Schemes in the III Five Year Plan—A. S.V. H.E.P. (ii) C.E. Works—I Stage.

Sl. No.	Sub heads of work	Estimated Cost		Expenditure	Budget grant 1964-65		Expenditure during 1964-65 including Supplemental Accounts	Total Expenditure to-date as on 31-3-1965
		Original (Rs. in lakhs)	Revised	1963-64	Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(a) WORKS							
1.	Preliminaries ..	10.00	9.30	8,74,662	14,900	7,500	15,890	8,90552
2.	Main Dam ..	1282.00	2144.48	18,76,82,150	1,24,45,900	1,02,09,600	1,01,35,683	19,78,17,833
3.	Land Compensation ..	100.00	309.00	2,20,75,354	1,34,00,000	62,24,600	62,29,328	2,83,05,1852
4.	Talakalale Dam ..	202.00	276.50	2,60,92,017	50,000	5,00,000	4,60,390	2,65,52,407
5.	Power Channel ..	193.00	318.00	2,61,23,590	15,00,000	33,00,000	35,47,065	2,96,75655
6.	Tunnels ..	160.00	125.55	1,60,12,051	3,00,000	9,00,000	2,35,681	1,71,47,732
7.	Temporary Quarters ..	85.00	73.48	60,22,563	30,000	1,45,700	78,887	61,01450
8.	Health and Sanitation ..	33.00	31.50	22,77,268	1,75,000	1,96,600	2,1[illegible],245	24,93,515
9.	Roads and Bridges ..	65.00	110.00	72,99,330	8,00,000	8,10,000	7,35,004	80,34,344
10.	Miscellaneous ..	22.00	35.15	21,16,284	2,62,000	4,53,000	3,05,222	24,21,506
11.	Contingencies ..	30.00	2.00	20,204	39,000	25,000	10,185	30,209
12.	Land Scape and Recreation Tourism under S.V.P.	..	25.00	..	..	30,000	12,948	12,948
	Total for (a) Works ..	2182.00	3459.96	29,75,00,793	2,90,17,000	2,23,02,000	2,19,82,528	31,94,83,3215

1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9
(b) Establishment	..	1-5.00	154.04	1,31,25,874	16,83,000	16,18,000	15,74,396	1,47,00,270
(c) Tools and Plant—								
(i) New Supplies	..	150.00	84.00	194,92,300	2,60,000	14,63,000	(—) 10,86,537	188,17,277
(ii) Repairs and Carriages	..		30.00		8,40,000	9,03,000	4,11,503	
Total for (c) T & P.	..	150.00	114.00	194,92,300	11,00,000	(—)5,55,000	(—)6,75,034	
(*d*) Suspense—								
(i) Debits	..	..	..	(—)17,28,445	160,00,000	153,10,600	153,23,244	22,03,415
(ii) Credits	..	..	..		171,00,000	124,87,600	113,91,384	
Total for (d) Suspense	..	..	..	(—)17,23,445	(—)11,00,000	31,23,000	39,31,860	22,03,41 5
(e) D.R.C.A.	..	..	..	33,83,071	7,00,000	2,83,000	4,07,152	37,95 ,
Grand Total	..	2,457.00	3,728.00	3,250,02,460	300,00,000	267,00,000	26,406.598	3514,09,058

APPENDIX I-(b)

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

S.V.H.E.P.—Civil Engineering Works

Statement of Expenditure during 1964-65 including supplemental accounts—Up to end of 31-3-1965. 101 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—
1. H.E.S. Schemes in the III Plan H.S.V.E.H.E.P. (ii) C.E. Works II Stage.

Sl. No.	Sub-head of Works	Estimated Cost		Expenditure to end of 1963-64	Budget Grant 1964-65		Expenditure during 1964-65 including Supplemental accounts	Up-to-date expenditure to end of 31-3-1965
		Original (Rs. in lakhs)	Revised		Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(a) Works—							
1.	Main Dam ..	190.42	..	54 24 862	93 00 000	29,20,000	25,12,142	79,37,004
2.	Land Compensation ..	50.00	..	2,10,742	54,00,000	25,72,000	14,40,365	16,51,108
3.	Tunnels ..	18.00	..	24,56,816	1,50,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	33,56,816
4.	Other Works ..	13.58	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for (a) (Works ..	272.00	..	80,92,420	1,48,50,000	57,92,000	48,52,503	1,29,44,928
	(b) Establishment ..	27.00	..	..	8,41,000	5,34,000	4,82,302	4,82,302
	(c) Tools and Plant ..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Suspense ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) D.R.C.A. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total II : Stage ..	304.00	..	80,92,420	1,57,00,000	63,26,000	53,34,810	1,34,27,230

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A **Return of cognizable**

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4A+5 *Minus* 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law of factor declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	Section of Indian Penal Code								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120(b), (f)	Abetment of cognizable offences / Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	3	1	..	1	..	..
	CLASS I	**Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.**							
2	131 to 136 and 138.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ..	1	..	5	..	6	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
5	487 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Note.	16	6	7	..	23	1	..
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	1	6	..	7	..	1
7	212 to 216, 216-A.	Harbouring an offender ..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	16	42	58	..	74	3	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	313	775	1082	..	1395	43	132
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	4	4	..	5	..	..
10A	295,296 and 297	Offences against religion ..	2	5	11	..	13	1	2
		Total ..	352	838	1176	..	1528	48	135

II

crime for the year 1963. **Part I—Return of Cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year		True cases											
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns: 6+11+12 (A) +12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17)	Transferred	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15)	Cases withdrawn	abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Otherwise disposed of
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	8	..	2	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	43	36	9	..	3	48	..	1	..	..	..	2
396	851	75	427	195	30	727	..	10	..	5	1	5
2	1	3	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	8	..	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
438	924	115	443	196	38	792	..	16	..	5	1	7

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A Return of cognizable

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law of fact or declared non-cognizable
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS II	**Serious Offences against the person**							
11	302, 303 and 396	Murder	94	496	703	..	797	15	19
12	307	Attempts at murder	9	58	81	..	90	8	3
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	3	5	6	..	9	1	..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	5	19	31	..	36	1	1
15	377	Unnatural offences	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	21	27	76	..	97	..	8
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	31	42	203	..	234	20	26
18	325, 326 329, 331, 333 & 335.	Grievous hurt	118	381	629	..	747	19	62
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	5	13	..	21	4	3
20	324, 327, 330 and 332.	Hurt	445	1009	2205	..	2650	66	256
21	363 to 369, 371. 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	42	108	140	..	182	15	35
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	9	10	..	14	1	4
22(A)	332, and 353	Hurt and assult to deter a public servant from duty.	65	216	236	..	301	15	21
23	353, 354, 356 and 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	59	199	208	..	267	10	19
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	146	408	775	..	921	12	94
		Total	1050	2984	5318	..	6363	187	551

III.

crime for the year 1963. **Part I—Return of cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year					True cases							
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns: 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17)	Transferred	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15)	Cases withdrawn	Abated or quashed or account of the death of the accused.	Otherwise disposed of
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
135	545	207	248	..	88	543	..	11	..	..	9	17
18	62	14	27	2	5	48	..	4	..	..	1	4
..	8	1	3	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	20	10	7	2	2	21	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	25	18	4	1	47	70	..	..	..	..	..	2
36	45	101	14	8	2	125	..	16	..	2	1	5
134	390	86	204	199	14	503	..	11	..	..	3	6
5	10	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
615	1176	153	520	775	28	1476	..	33	..	2	1	3
50	113	30	30	..	9	69	..	5	..	1	1	..
..	14	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	190	81	122	7	5	215	..	3	..	1	3	4
54	175	63	110	15	7	195	..	3	..	..	1	9
176	480	188	260	36	37	521	..	30	..	6	5	5
1319	3253	954	1551	1048	247	3800	..	117	..	12	26	87

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A. Return of coginzable

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year.		Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
			Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.					
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III	**Serious Offences against Persons and Property or against Property only.**							
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for docity.	20	69	145	..	165	4	6
26	392, 393, 394 397 and 398	Robbery	31	93	150	..	181	19	96
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	77	205	366	..	443	14	40
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	24	75	129	2	151	4	25
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence of having made preparation for hurt	1315	1620	5750	38	7027	53	77
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1467	2062	6540	40	7967	94	174
	CLASS IV	**Minor Offences against person**							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	56	251	371	1	426	18	39
32	336 to 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	384	500	1390	..	1774	105	163
		Total ..	440	751	1761	1	2200	123	202

III.

crime for the year 1963. **Part I—Return of cases.**

Number pending at the end of the year.					True cases								
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17).	Transferred	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15).	Cases withdrawn	Abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	otherwise disposed off.	
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
43	113	15	36	3	12	66	..	2	..	..	..	..	
41	83	22	44	3	29	98	..	5	..	1	..	1	
91	206	42	121	13	112	288	..	1	..	..	..	8	
35	64	20	38	21	19	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1655	1991	1619	473	185	2435	4750	..	141	..	8	2	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1865	2457	1718	712	225	2607	5302	..	149	..	9	2	17	
86	258	34	100	120	6	261	..	1	..	..	2	13	
358	613	609	196	98	79	982	..	33	..	1	3	16	
444	871	643	296	218	85	1243	..	34	..	1	5	29	

APPENDIX

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A Return of cognizable

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 A+5 minus 6	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS V	**Minor Offences against property**							
33	379 to 382	Theft of Cattler ..	103	264	849	6	951	22	47
		Ordinary ..	1347	2065	8592	381	9558	165	279
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	394	448	652	1	1015	21	38
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	5	16	30	..	35	2	..
36	419 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	206	174	297	..	503	17	19
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass or house-breaking.	275	716	1250	6	1519	96	178
38	461 and 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacles	1	1	10	..	11	..	..
		Other I.P.C. Cases ..	3	13	24	..	27	3	..
		Total ..	2339	3637	11704	394	1369	326	561
		Total of Classes I to V							
		Grand Total ..	5648	10312	26499	435	31712	778	1628

III.

crime for the year 1963. Part I—Return of cases.

Number pending at the end of the year		True cases										
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compunded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns. 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate's (difference between columns 14 and 17).	Transferred	Grand total of true cases (cols.14 and 15)	Cases withdrawn	abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused	Otherwise disposal off
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
163	295	307	127	128	60	628	..	42	..	14	1	9
1692	2504	3221	832	469	2216	7119	..	206	..	9	32	27
474	485	200	123	48	48	420	..	27	..	1	1	27
6	15	16	4	1	4	25	..	..	..	2	..	1
188	182	99	46	24	47	216	..	44	..	3	2	6
349	789	85	334	312	54	791	..	2	..	2	..	34
1	3	3	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	17	1	2	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	3
2884	4290	3932	1468	934	2435	9213	..	321	..	31	7	107
6950	117 5	7362	4470	2671	5412	20350	..	637	..	58	41	247

APPENDIX

MYSORE

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of persons—

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year: Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year: Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169 of P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable crime	..	18	6	..	..
	120(B)(1)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I	**Oxences against the State, Public Tranqulity Public Safety and Justice.**					
2	131 to 138 and 138.	The Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Coin	3	..	5	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Stamps	1	1	..	..	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Government Promisory Notes.	9	13	1	2	..
6	469-A to 489-D	Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	2	..	2	..	..
7	212 to 216, 216-A.	Harbouring an offender	..	12	1	..	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	8	37	73	1	..
9	148 to 153, etc.,	Rioting etc.	1685	6430	6759	452	40
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	3	5	..	..
10A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against Religion	..	18	20	2	..
		Total ..	1709	6532	6872	457	40

-II-(3).

STATE

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1964

State

Number of persons tried (col. 9+10A+10B2)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Person in custody or on bail at the end of the year		Abated or Died	Transferred	Otherwise disposed off	Withdrawn
					Number of persons in custody or bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody on bail pending trial in Court				
8	9	10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	6	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	..	11	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..
57	49	8	..	..	13	47	..	..	..	..
6401	789	3993	1619	15	1463	6432	..	28	47	6
6	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
233	7	16	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
6500	850	4030	1620	15	1484	6535	..	28	48	6

APPENDIX

MYSORE

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Return of persons -

Serial Number	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year		Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169 Cr. P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.
			Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court			
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	CLASS II	**Serious Offences against the Persons.**					
11	302, 303 and 306	Murder	75	1709	1798	37	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	21	215	137	2	..
13	304, 308	Culpable Homicide	9	6	5	3	..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	5	28	35	3	..
15	377	Unnatural Offences	..	1	2	..	..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	13	27	1	..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	17	36	148	15	..
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	130	1080	1235	54	23
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause to hurt.	1	10	12	.. 11	..
20	327, 330, 332 & 324.	Hurt	559	2303	4067	103	..
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	47	189	205	27	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	..	40	26	..	..
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assult to deter a public servant from duty.	85	498	523	16	..
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	36	324	367	15	..
24	304-A 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	90	370	668	46	..
		Total ..	1077	6822	9255	327	24

-III.

STATE

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1964

State

Number of persons tried (col.9+10A+10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Persons in custody or on bail at the end of the Year		Abated or Died	Transferred	Otherwise disposed off	Withdrawan
					Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court.				
8	9	10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16
1519	553	965	..	2	143	1875	3	1	2	..
165	40	120	5	..	11	191	..	..	4	..
8	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
25	15	10	..	..	11	29	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	19	4	1	1	3	11	..	..	2	..
118	105	13	..	1	21	29	1	11	5	..
1243	197	615	431	..	168	938	..	3	16	..
1	..	1	..	..	5	16	..	..	1	..
3607	265	1672	1670	..	690	2356	1	10	157	..
152	51	101	..	..	66	186	..	7	3	..
11	2	4	5	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
565	175	377	13	..	85	413	..	13	4	..
316	84	206	26	1	83	306	..	2	4	..
495	190	271	34	..	105	458	2	21	1	..
251	1697	4368	2185	5	1401	6872	8	68	199	..

APPENDIX

MYSORE

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Part II—Return of persons

Sl. No.	Law	Offences	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year: Number of persons in custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year: Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169 of Cr.P.C.	Released by Magistrates order before trial.
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	CLASS III	**Serious offences against persons and property or against Property only.**					
25	395 397 398 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	98	711	1385	10	1
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	20	254	252	8	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	57	403	449	26	..
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	17	100	123	5	..
29	454, 455, 447 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, housetresspass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made perparation for hurt and house tresspass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	122	1903	4059	64	3
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, Robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		314	3371	6268	113	4

II-A

POLICE

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1963

Concerned in cases

Number of persons tried (cols. 9 + 10A + 10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Persons in custody or on bail at the end of the Year.		Abated or Died	Transferred	Otherwise disposed of	Withdrawal
					Number of persons in custody in or bail during pending investigation	Number of person in custody pending trial in Court				
8	9	10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16
584	114	448	22	..	293	1305	1	..	..	..
190	51	126	13	..	111	217	..	..	..	..
473	72	366	35	..	88	299	..	..	23	..
131	20	75	36	..	29	74	..	1	..	..
3568	2042	1036	490	4	146	2158	2	138	6	..
4946	2299	2051	596	4	667	48	3	139	29	..

APPENDIX

MYSORE

STAETMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Part II—Return of persons

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year: Number of persons custody or on bail pending investigation by Police	Persons in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year: Number of persons in custody or on bail pending trial in Court	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169 of Cr.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trail.
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7
	CLASS IV	**Minor offences against the Persons**					
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	92	650	789	27	..
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endanger in life.	187	480	1122	76	..
	Total ..		279	1130	1911	103	..
	CLASS V	**Minor offences against Property.**					
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ordinary	58	464	1078	35	..
		Theft Ordinary	331	2910	7134	119	..
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	119	452	570	11	..
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	9	15	27	..	..
36	419, 420	Cheating	82	180	236	9	..
37	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-tresspass and lurking, house-tress-pass or house-breaking.	316	1853	2662	94	..
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	..	4	18	..	..
		Other IPC Cases	..	6	15	..	..
	Total		8565	5884	11729	268	..
Total of Class I to V			4244	23739	360351	268	68

II-A

POLICE

PART II

FOR THE YEAR 1963

oncerned in cases

Number of persons tried (col. 9 + 10A + 10B)	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number against whom cases were compounded	Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Persons in custody or on bail at the end of the Year.		Abated or Died	Transferred	Otherwise disposed of	Withdrawal
					Number of persons in custody or on bail during pending investigation	Number of persons in custody pending trial in Court				
8	9	10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16
847	107	338	402	..	117	536	1	..	8	..
998	608	253	137	..	146	552	..	9	7	..
1845	715	591	539	..	263	1089	1	9	10	..
942	425	281	236	1	109	43	..	55	3	
6399	3796	1765	838	7	563	3105	1	162	19	..
449	228	163	58	3	136	511	1	11	18	1
28	19	7	2	..	3	18	..	1	..	1
210	123	53	34	1	45	177	2	1	3	1
2352	173	1262	917	..	431	1892	..	1	60	1
7	7	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
16	1	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
10403	4772	3546	2085	12	1287	6156	4	231	108	9
31945	10333	14586	7025	36	5102	24700	16	475	394	18

APPENDIX III

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2 (CRIMINAL)

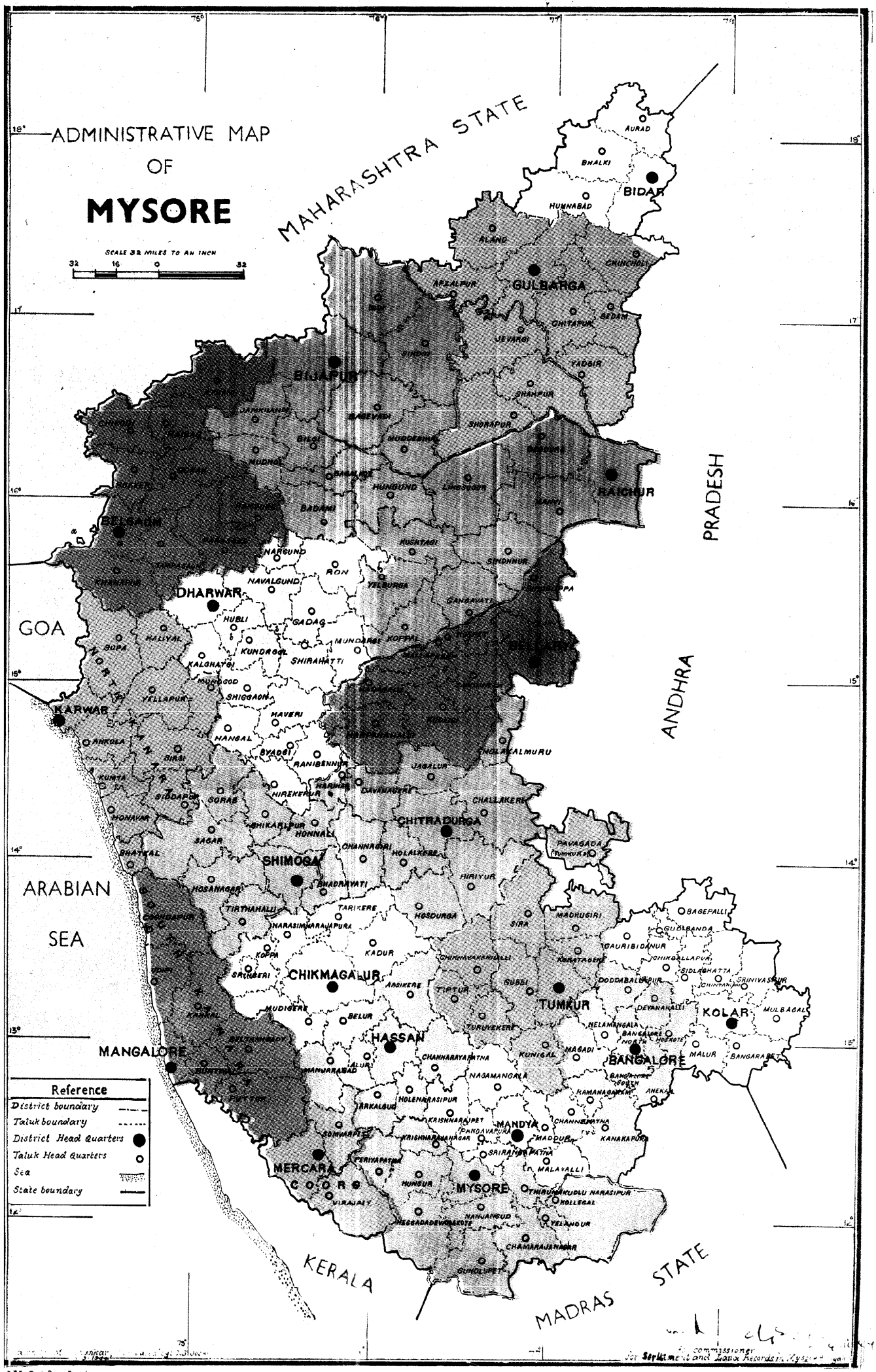
Statement showing the Offences reported and perosns tried, convicted and Acquitted of each class of offences in the several Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1964-65.

	Number of cases			Number of persons							
	Offences reported	Reported or tried	Brought trial	Under trail during the year including from the previous year	Acquitted or Discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred	Committed or referred	Struck off	Dealt with under Sec. 562 Cr.P.C.	Remaining under trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE											
Offences against the State Chapter VI ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to Army and Navy Chapter VII ..	5	4	9	15	10	..	..	2	..	..	3
Offences against Public Tranquility Chapter VIII ..	3,652	3,761	3,821	13,750	3,272	6,176	487	54	75	139	3,547
Offences by or relating to public servants Chapter IX ..	100	106	110	397	51	269	..	..	..	2	75
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants Chapter X	85	84	92	278	44	134	3	..	29	25	43
False evidence and offences against public servants Chapter XI ..	90	92	101	181	77	50	14	6	..	8	26

Offences relating to weights and Measures Chapter XIII ..	33	34	98	102	17	75	..	..	..	..	10
Offences affecting the public health safety convienence decency and morals Chapter XIV ..	2,364	2,396	2,571	2,770	234	2,105	22	4	8	22	375
Offences relating to religious Chapter XV ..	12	12	21	96	41	3	..	..	..	..	52
OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY											
Affecting Life ...	1,848	1,939	1,306	6,740	1,632	803	343	17,03	27	51	2,181
Causing miscarriage injuries to unborn children exposures of infants and the encroachment of births ...	727	816	997	1,401	586	87	154	3	18	10	543
Hurt ..	4,961	4,775	5,697	19,505	11,546	997	683	64	40	37	6,138
Wrongful restraint and wrongful iconfinement ..	823	779	934	3,172	1,866	195	86	17	21	41	946
Criminal force and assault ..	1,187	1,132	1,493	4,326	2,607	174	149	6	14	17	1,359
Kidnapping, forcible abduction slavery and forced labour ..	165	160	200	697	340	34	37	69	2	..	215
Rape ..	37	38	42	67	17	13	7	17	2	..	11
Unnatural Offences ..	2,252	2,418	2,977	3,879	622	1,612	189	..	9	370	1,077
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY CHAPETR XVII											
Theft ...	4,841	5,940	6,220	13,162	4,161	4,151	335	74	63	614	3,764
Extortion ..	38	34	56	253	137	12	32	5	..	..	67
Robbery and Dacoity ..	236	255	367	2,574	589	124	128	418	19	4	1,292
Criminal Misappropriation of property ..	359	366	426	599	138	68	58	1	5	7	322
Criminal breach of trust ..	544	486	740	971	254	166	15	35	15	17	469

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recovering stolen property ..	517	595	574	962	257	238	56	7	12	15	376
Cheating ..	297	291	379	612	259	64	45	2	5	12	225
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	124	128	189	808	309	24	67	8	1	10	339
Mischief ..	902	856	1,406	3,796	2,082	187	170	19	12	14	1,312
Criminal Trespass ..	1,452	1,366	1,670	5,493	3,146	371	121	17	31	56	1,751
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark, Chapter XVIII ..	323	298	305	943	431	37	47	25	12	..	391
Criminal breach of contract of services, Chapter XIX ..	20	22	25	66	31	4	7	1	..	..	23
Offences against marriages, Chapter XX. ..	178	184	224	1,243	593	10	58	12	8	2	560
Defamation, Chapter XXI ..	152	155	190	552	257	23	84	..	4	..	184
Criminal intimidiation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ..	526	554	619	1,790	890	270	85	7	18	18	502
Offences under Special and Local Laws ..	1,89,047	1,83,288	1,73,817	2,57,893	25,779	2,06,474	2,228	54	5,598	961	16,799
Total ..	2,27,927	2,13,348	2,07,683	3,49,140	62,284	2,24,968	5,712	2,633	6,048	2,454	45,041

WD—10943—GPB—1,200—13-5-71



P Z S., Govt. Press, Bangalore